



Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

ENGLISH MEDIUM



SEVENTH STANDARD

SECOND SEMESTER

2015

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY (R.)

100 Feet Ring Road, Banashankari 3rd Stage,
Bengaluru - 560 085.

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LESSON 1


SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMS

Introduction

Implementation of the Western system of education brought about a new awakening among the Indians. Besides, it also exposed the weaknesses and decline of the Indian society. Due to this, Indians understood the deficiencies in their society and began to explore ways to overcome them. Now let us learn about the cultural leaders of the 19th Century who strived towards reforming Indian society by establishing various associations and organizations.

Competencies

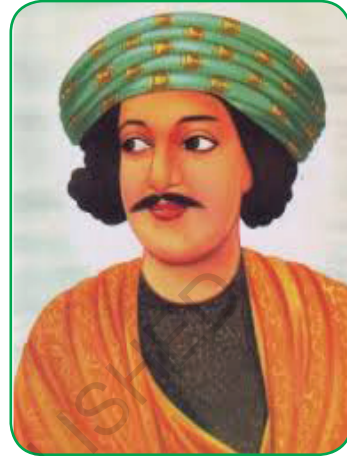
- 1 Students learn about and appreciate the attempts of the thinkers and the factors responsible for the awakening of the Indian society in the 19th Century.
- 2 They understand the contributions of the reformers and their organizations towards social awakening.
- 3 They get to know the effects of the social reformation movement.

 As a result of the introduction of modern Western philosophy, there was a new awakening in India. Western culture, clothing, behaviour, society, religious ideas, beliefs and British social ideals had a profound effect on Indians. Indians were influenced, especially, by the Western scientific thought, humanism and rationalism. All these formed the cause of Indian Renaissance at the time of British colonization. Renaissance is the awareness of ideals of equality. This period is also known as 'Social Reformation'. This movement laid emphasis on social empowerment of dalits and women. Maintaining that English education was the only path to liberation of Indians, the British imposed imperialism on Indians.

Brahma Samaj (1828)

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is foremost among those who created social awareness among Indians. He was rightly called 'The Father of Indian Renaissance' by Rabindranath Tagore.

With an intention to revive the decadent Indian society, Raja Ram Mohan Roy established an organization known as 'Atmiya Sabha' in 1814. It closed down in 1819. Later, in 1828, he established 'Brahma Sabha'. This organization was renamed 'Brahma Samaj' the next year. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the representative of harmonious blend of Eastern and Western philosophies. Brahma Samaj vehemently opposed practices of



1.1 Raja Ram Mohan Roy

sati, caste system, idol-worship, polygamy, child marriage and all kinds of superstitions. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his followers appealed to the British Government to eradicate the practice of sati through legislation. Thus, Governor General William Bentinck declared that practice of sati was illegal (1829). Raja Ram Mohan Roy firmly believed that all inhuman practices could be eradicated through western education. He advocated widow marriage and monotheism. He began his social reformation movement by starting a newspaper named 'Samvada Kaumudi'.



1.2 The sad plight of widows

Raja Ram Mohan Roy attempted to cleanse the Hindu religion through rationalism. In order to justify his stand, he translated five Upanishads from Sanskrit into Bengali.

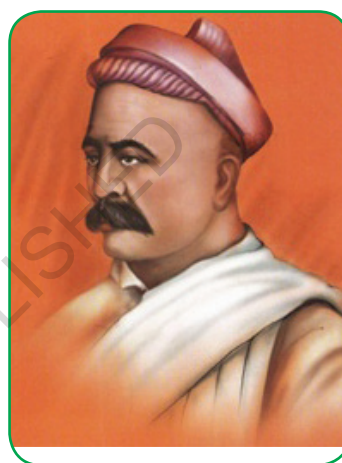
Ram Mohan Roy was one of the earliest thinkers to advocate English education. He ran an English school using his own funds. He also established a College of Vedanta. He was a pioneer in the field of Journalism too. He published many

magazines. To sum up, he dedicated the whole of his life to fight against social injustice. After him, Devendranath Tagore and Keshabchandra Sen continued his social reformist activities.

Let's know: 'Raja' was the title given to Ram Mohan Roy by the Mughal emperor in 1829.

Prarthana Samaj (1867)

Prarthana Samaj was started by Atmaram Panduranga Rao. This was the movement that developed strongly after Brahma Samaj. It was the most prominent social reformist organization to be established in Bombay. Balwagle, N.G.Chandavarkar, M.G.Ranade and others were its main leaders. Social reform was their primary concern. They paid attention towards widow marriage, intercaste marriage, upliftment of women and development of the deprived classes. They also started ashrams for the destitutes and orphans. They opened educational institutions for widows' welfare.



*1.3 Mahadev
Govind Ranade*

Satyashodak Samaj (1873)



*1.4 Mahatma
Jyotiba Phule*

A non-Brahmin movement was started by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890) in Maharashtra. With an intention to create awareness among the lower classes in Maharashtra, he established the Satya Shodak Samaj. He started schools for untouchables, orphans and widows. He condemned the Brahmin priestly class and explained his philosophy in his book 'Gulamgiri' (Slavery). Along with his wife Savitribai, he opened a school for girls in Pune. In 1863, he attempted to put an end to the incidents of female infanticide

by starting rehabilitation centres for child widows. He encouraged widow marriages. B.R. Ambedkar had considered Mahatma Jyotiba Phule his spiritual mentor.

Bengali Youth Movement

The reformist concerns of Raja Ram Mohan Roy inspired many young intellectuals in Bengal. This paved the way for a 'Bengali Youth Movement'. The Anglo-Indian youth, Henri Vivian Derozio was the leader of this movement. He urged the youth to be independent and wise in their thinking. However, Indians did not respond appropriately to his call.

Arya Samaj (1875)

Swami Dayananda Saraswati (1824-1883) established the Arya Samaj. His earlier name was Moolashankar. He maintained that an ideal society had existed during the Vedic times in India, and desired that such a society should be established in the present times too. In this context, he gave the call: 'Return to the Vedas'. He condemned idol-worship, untouchability, child marriage and caste system. He encouraged intercaste marriage and widow marriage. He also advocated monotheism.



1.5
Swami Dayananda Saraswati

Dayananda Saraswati has expressed his thoughts in his famous work 'Satyarthha Prakasha'. Arya Samaj not only worked towards development of education in India, but also gave an impetus to the national freedom movement. The Arya Samaj leader, Lala Hamsaraj, established the 'Dayananda Anglo-Vedic School' in Lahore (D.A.V. – 1886). National leaders like Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and other were profoundly influenced by the philosophy and teachings of Arya Samaj. Dayananda Saraswati's disciple, Shraddhananda, began 'Shuddhi Movement' (Purification Movement) to bring back to the Hindu religion all those who had got converted to other religions.

Dayananda opposed the acquisition of power by Brahmins only on the basis of their birth. He declared that everybody including women, had the right to study the Vedas. He supported worship of cows. To sum up, Arya Samaj was a movement that inspired feelings of swarajya and swadeshi.



Map 1 - Centres of social and religious reformist movement

Ramakrishna Mission (1897)

“Awake! Arise! Stop not till you reach your goal!” This was the call given by Swami Vivekananda to the Indian youth. His earlier name was Narendranath Dutta. He was born on 12 January 1863 at Calcutta. He was a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, and later became a monk. After the demise of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, the responsibility of bringing together all his disciples and guiding them fell on Narendranath’s shoulders. In 1892, heeding the suggestion of the king of Khetri, Narendranath Dutta changed his name to ‘Swami Vivekananda’. He participated in the first World Conference of Religions (1893) at Chicago by representing the Hindu religion. The speech that he gave there about Vedanta made him instantly famous world-wide. He was attracted by the western materialism and equality given to women. He was unhappy with the problems faced by Indian society at that time.

Pandit Eshwarchandra Vidyasagar started a Sanskrit College for non-Brahmin students. In 1856, for the first time, a widow marriage in the upper class took place in Calcutta under his leadership.



1.6 Sri Ramakrishna
Paramahansa



1.7 Swami Vivekananda

Vivekananda toured the length and breadth of India on foot and was moved by the plight of people in the country. He used to say that, as long as there was starvation, poverty and ignorance in the world, he would take birth again and again and strive towards alleviation of all those problems.

Vivekananda established Ramakrishna Mission in order to continue his humanitarian work and social service. He had a lot of respect and concern for women. He emphasized, “Upliftment of women is upliftment of the nation.” He urged everyone to help the poor. To sum up, he dreamt about excellence of India.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak described Swami Vivekananda as “The True Father of National Integrity”. Many national leaders including Subhash Chandra Bose were influenced by the writings of Swami Vivekananda.

Before going to the World Conference of Religions, Swami Vivekananda paid a visit to Mysuru province. Chamaraja Wodiyar X who invited Vivekananda to his palace, provided him financial assistance to attend the Conference. On the advice of Vivekananda, the king started three separate schools for dalits.

Activity: Collect information about the speech Vivekananda made at the World Conference at Chicago.

Theosophical Society (1875)

Theosophical Society was established at New York by the Russian lady, Madame H.P. Blavatsky and the American colonel, H.S. Olcott. They came to India and established the Central Office at Adyar near Chennai. Later, Dr. Annie Besant became its President. She was influenced by the Indian culture and translated the Bhagavadgita into English. She published the newspapers ‘New India’ and ‘Commonwealth’. She became a powerful force in the Theosophical movement.

Objectives of the Theosophical Society:

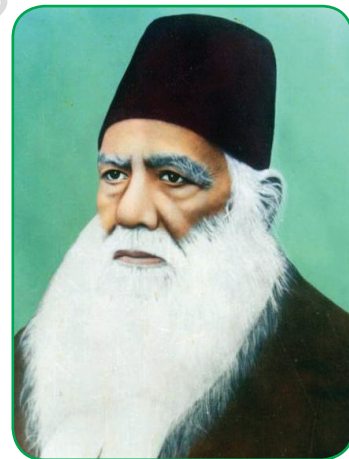
- 1. To form a nucleus of universal Brotherhood irrespective of any distinction .*
- 2. To encourage the study of comparative Religion, Philosophy and science.*
- 3. To investigate the unexplained laws of Nature and the powers latent in man.*

Annie Besant established the Central Hindu College at Benares. This institution later acquired the name Benaras Hindu University (B.H.U.) Annie Besant began the Home Rule Movement too. She was the first lady President of the Indian National Congress (1917).

ALIGARH MOVEMENT AND SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

Majority of the Muslims regarded Western education with suspicion, and believed that it was against their religious interests. In the beginning, in 1863, Nawab Abdul Latif established 'Mohammedan Literary Society'. He attempted to spread English education through this organization. In addition to this, he tried to promote harmony between Hindus and Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the one who gave the nature of a movement to these attempts of Nawab Latif. Born In 1817 at Delhi, he was appointed as the Judicial Officer in the British East India Company. He saw that his community had lost economic and social opportunities due to lack of English education. Hence, he desired that through Western education, his community would find suitable representation in the government.



*1.8 Sir Syed
Ahmed Khan*

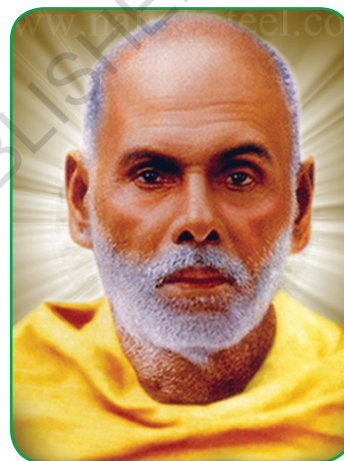
As a social reformer, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan opposed the purdah system, polygamy and the system of talaq.

He began 'Translation Society' in order to enable translation of English scientific and literary works into Urdu. Later on, the society was renamed 'Scientific Society'. In order to spread scientific thinking among Muslims, Sir Syed started the magazine 'Aligarh Institute Gazette'. This magazine was published in both English and Urdu.

In 1875, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the 'Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College'. This institution got transformed into 'Aligarh Muslim University' in 1920.

SRI NARAYANAGURU

Sri Narayanguru is well-known as a saint and social reformer. He was born in 1854 in a family of the 'Elava' community in Tiruvankur. In 1903, he established an organisation named 'Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam'. Through that organization, he strived to achieve social, economic and cultural progress of the Elava community of Kerala. He opposed caste system and animal sacrifice. He started Sanskrit schools and gave admission to everybody irrespective of their caste and religion. He built around 30 temples. All people of Kerala including untouchables, were allowed to enter these temples. He desired to have 'Utsav Granthalay' a library where the holy books of all religions were kept in each temple. Sri Narayanaguru's vision is evident in this statement: "One God, One Religion and One Caste". Even Karnataka came under his influence. Sri Narayanaguru passed away in 1928. ❀



1.9 Sri Narayanaguru

Activity: Collect more information about Sri Narayanaguru and Sri Periyar.

EXERCISES

I Answer the following in one word or sentence each.

- 1 Who is called 'The Father of Indian Renaissance'?
- 2 Who is Mahadev Govind Ranade?
- 3 Who is the founder of Satya Shodak Samaj?
- 4 "Arise! Awake! Stop not till you reach your goal". Who gave this call?
- 5 Who is Dr. Annie Besant?
- 6 Who was the leader of the Aligarh Movement?
- 7 Which was the organization established by Sri Narayanaguru?

II Write short notes on.

- 1 Swami Vivekananda
- 2 Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- 3 Syed Ahmed Khan
- 4 Sri Narayanaguru

III Discuss.

"Upliftment of women is upliftment of the nation". Discuss whether this statement of Swami Vivekananda is relevant in the present-day world.



Activity

Read the life histories of Mahadev Govind Ranade, Jyotiba Phule, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Sri Narayanaguru. (Refer to the books in the Bharata-Bharati series) Make short notes on their achievements.



LESSON 2

FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1857 – 58)

Introduction

1857 is a milestone in the history of modern India. While this historical event is considered only a Sepoy Mutiny by some, patriotic Indians declared that it was India's First War of Independence. It was basically a fight against British imperialism. Soldiers and citizens desired to kick the colonial rulers out of the country. In the present lesson, the causes, nature and effects of this event have been explained.

Competencies

- 1 Students understand the factors responsible for India's first war of independence.
- 2 They recall the details of the struggle of the freedom fighters in this event.
- 3 They understand the effects of the first war of independence.

1 CAUSES



India's economy had weakened due to the long period of British rule. People of different classes were subjected to great suffering. Farmers were crushed under the burden of taxes. Cottage industries had been destroyed and the professions being followed traditionally had lost their relevance. People had become destitutes. The causes for the revolt can be classified as political, economic, social, religious, administrative and military causes. Some of these were direct causes whereas some others were indirect.

1 Political causes

The British conquests and deliberate aggression deeply hurt the sentiments of the ruling class and the common

people. The doctrine of Subsidiary Alliance implemented by Lord Wellesley and Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse rendered many kings and Nawabs helpless. Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Oudh and others had been occupied by Dalhousie. Due to this problematic situation and political pressures, the Moghul king, Bahadur Shah, had been reduced to a king only in name. The pension of some kings had been withheld. The princely titles were cancelled.



2.1 Bahadur Shah

2 Administrative causes

The British restructured their administrative system in such a manner that all the high civil and military posts were reserved only for the Europeans. It exposed the failure of the system to respond to the needs of the common people. Middlemen played an important role in the administration. Rule of law hastened the collapse of the social hierarchical system. English became the language of the courts instead of Persian, but it was not understood by either the Indian ruling class or the common people.

3 Economic causes

The British used India's economic resources only for their private profit. They utilized their political power to loot the country's wealth. Due to the trade interests of the British, cottage industries and other indigenous industries became extinct. The land tax policy was very exploitative. The position and income of many talukdars and zamindars were cancelled. Huge amount of wealth began to flow to other countries. Commercialization of agriculture made the farmer economically feeble. Severe droughts took the lives of thousands of people. All these factors made India remain poor.



2.2 Traditional Weaving

4 Social and Religious causes

Many social and religious factors were responsible for the outbreak of revolt. The British were intoxicated by their sense of racial superiority. They propagated the theory of 'The White Man's Burden'. They described Indians as savages untouched by culture and civilization. They used to address Indians as 'pigs' 'blacks' etc. Indians could not enter hotels or clubs managed by Europeans. Boards with the message 'Dogs and Indians are prohibited' used to be hung there. Besides, Indians considered the prohibition of the practice of sati and child marriage and encouragement to widow marriage an interference in their social system. The construction of railways and telegraph by the British made the Indians view them with suspicion.

The phrase 'White Man's burden' meant that Indians were uncivilized and the British had come to civilize them. It was their heavy responsibility, 'the burden' of the whites was to civilize the uncivilized. This was a cunning technique of the imperialists. The person who propagated this theory was Rudyard Kipling.

Many Indians were alarmed by the attempts of the British to convert them. The Christian missionaries began openly to criticize the principles of Hinduism and Islam. They could be seen proselytizing in schools, hospitals, prisons and markets. Through 'Religious Disqualification Act', Hindu practices were revised. According to it, a father had no right to disinherit the son who had got converted to another religion, from ancestral property. People realized that this was only a method to

encourage conversion to Christianity. Many orphans were converted to Christianity.

5 Military cause

There was dissatisfaction in the Indian army. The soldiers were prohibited from wearing religious symbols and headgear. Indian soldiers were paid paltry sums and denied opportunities for promotion. The British soldiers were given higher salary and other facilities. Indian soldiers were sent to far-flung areas without any additional remuneration. According to Lord Canning's 'Common Military Service Act', all soldiers had to go wherever the British ordered them to, for work.

6 Immediate cause

The period of 1857 was ripe for revolt by the people. Only a spark was needed to start a raging fire. In 1857, a new kind of gun (Enfield Rifle) that was brought into the army became the immediate cause for the revolt. Before the cartridges were loaded into these guns, the paper covering them had to be torn off. A rumour spread that pig and cow fat were used on this paper. This hurt the religious sentiments of the soldiers. When the soldiers showed reluctance to use such cartridges, they were punished by the British.

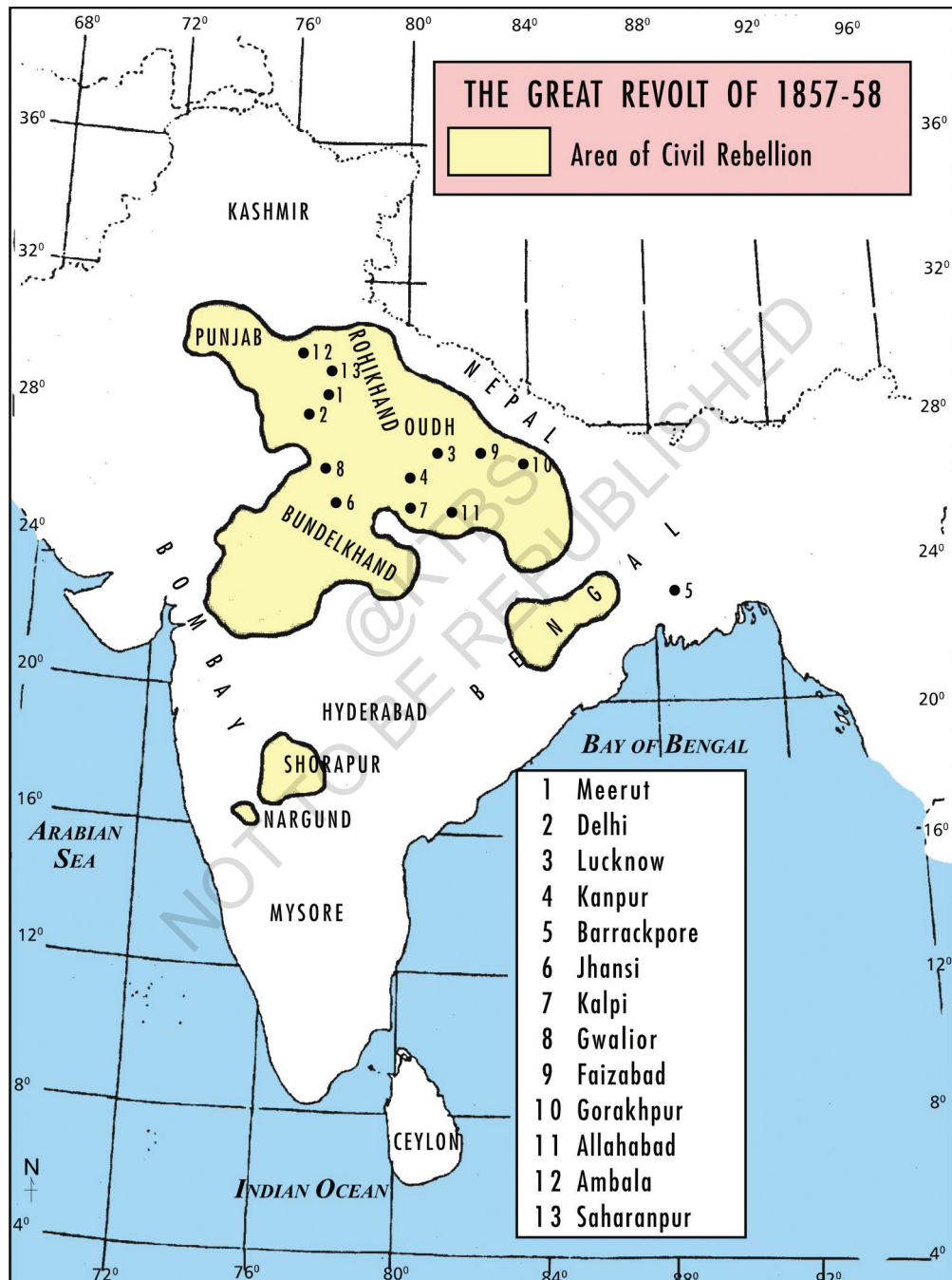
2 THE DETERIORATION OF UNREST

The revolt began on May 10, 1857 at Meerut. Later, it spread widely throughout the provinces of North India and gathered strength. Even before the revolt erupted in Meerut, in Barrackpore, an Indian soldier named Mangal Pandey refused to use the fat-smeared cartridge and killed a British official in broad daylight. Later, he was also killed. In Meerut, soldiers killed each and every European they set eyes on. The enraged mob screamed 'Maro firangiko' (Kill the foreigners!) and



2.3 Mangal Pandey

advanced towards Delhi. In Delhi, they declared the old and the Last Moghul King, Bahadur Shah Zafar -II the Emperor of India.



Map 2.1 Area of Civil Rebellion

The revolt spread throughout North India within a short time. The important revolutionary centres were Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi and Ara of Bihar.



2.4 The Indian struggle against the British



2.5 Jhansi Rani Laxmibai

The riots took place under the leadership of Commander Bakht Khan in Delhi, Nana Saheb and Tatya Tope in Kanpur, Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, Laxmibai in Jhansi and Kunwar Singh in Bihar. The British crushed each of these riots. Instead of being restricted to North India, the revolt spread to Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Goa and Pondicherry. In Karnataka, Mundargi Bhima Rao, the hunters of Halagali, Venkatappa Nayaka of Surapura and Baba Saheb of Nargund were the prominent leaders of the revolt. Though the revolt took place in all places of North and South India, the British suppressed it within no time.

Activity: Collect information about the fight of Jhansi Rani Laxmibai against the British.



2.6 Kunwar Singh



2.7 Nana Saheb

3 CONSEQUENCES

Though the struggle failed, it had long-lasting effects. It had serious consequences on India's political, economic and cultural fields. The rule of the East India Company ended. The British Queen took over the administration of India. In 1858, Queen Victoria issued a 'Proclamation'. This proclamation promised to respect the rights, customs and traditions of the Indian people. It also emphasized that there would be no interference in the religious life of the people.

The 1857-58 war paved the way for the later modern national movement for independence. It became a constant source of inspiration for that struggle.

4 THE NATURE OF REVOLT OF 1857

The British historians considered the Indian struggle of 1857 only a Sepoy Mutiny. However, Indian scholars declared that it was a major rebellion of the people, and called it 'The First War of Independence'.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was the first one to refer to the struggle as the first war of independence. Even Pattabhi

Sitaramaiah called it the first battle for freedom. Jawaharlal Nehru was of the opinion that a mere soldiers' mutiny turned into a major people's revolt within a short time. It was a fight carried out together by majority of the country's population.

The 1857 struggle awakened a new political awareness among the Indians. As a result, sense of nationalism developed in Indian politics. The people who died in the struggle became martyrs. ❀

////// EXERCISES //////////////////

I Answer the following in a word or sentence each.

- 1 What was the immediate cause of the 1857 struggle for Independence?
- 2 Who was Mangal Pandey?
- 3 Mention one result of the 1857 revolt.
- 4 Who was the first person to refer to the 1857 struggle as 'The First War of Indian Independence'?

II Write short notes on.

- 1 The political causes for the 1857 fight.
- 2 Mangal Pandey
- 3 Jhansi Rani Laxmibai
- 4 Bahadur Shah II



Activity

Read the life histories of Mangal Pandey, Jhansi Rani Laxmibai, Tatya Tope, Nana Saheb, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Kunwar Singh, Mundargi Bhimrao and other revolutionaries. (Refer to the Bharata-Bharati series of books).

**LESSON
3****THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT
(1815 – 1919)****Introduction**

In the later part of the 19th Century, as a result of the policies of exploitation of the British, spirit of nationalism developed among the Indians. The new English-educated class of Indians began to understand the true objectives of the British rule. Farmers, tribals and other classes were subjected to a lot of suffering by the British. They were waiting for an opportunity to protest against the British. In this lesson, the main factors responsible for awakening of nationalism among Indians, the establishment of All India National Congress, the role of moderates and extremists in the national movements and other facts are explained.

Competencies

- 1 Students learn about the important factors that led to the development of nationalism in the 19th Century.
- 2 They get to know the background to the establishment of the Indian National Congress.
- 3 They understand the policies and ideologies of moderates, extremists and revolutionaries.
- 4 They become aware of how the British ruled India through their 'Divide and Rule' policy.
- 5 They learn about the reactions of the British to the Indian national movement.

1 GROWTH OF NATIONALISM

Our land is a country of diverse cultures. We have an extended cultural and historical heritage. This laid an ideological foundation for the growth of nationalism in the later part of the 19th Century. Nationalism is the feeling of "We are One" in the minds of all those people who live in a particular geographical area. In addition, they show respect and feel proud of their country.

The First War of Indian Independence in 1857 took place only in certain parts and not in the whole of India. Due to lack of proper organization, the struggle failed. However, it developed an awareness of the importance of organization in the minds of intelligent Indians. Thus it developed into a national struggle. Many factors have contributed to the growth of nationalism. They are:

1. Western Education and Introduction to Modern Science and Knowledge : The Indians who received English education studied European philosophical works and developed a sense of nationalistic political outlook. The concepts of freedom, equality and brotherhood that took birth in Europe, motivated them to enter politics. This inspired them to demand independence.

2. Uniform system of administration : The British introduced uniform system of administration in India. As a result, the Indians who were subjected to the same rules and regulations, developed a feeling of 'We are all equal'. In the same manner, all of them felt troubled by the inhuman policies of the British and opposed them in one voice. These experiences helped Indians develop a sense of nationalism.

3. Economic exploitation : Through their selfish economic policies, the British caused the destruction of Indian trade, agriculture and industry. They treated land as a commodity. Through his 'Theory of Drain of Wealth', Dadabhai Naoroji drew the attention of the Indians to the manner in which the British were looting the country.

4. Awareness of Tradition : Foreign scholars like Sir William Jones, H.T.Cole Brook, Max Muller, Cunningham

and others introduced the Indians to the Indian historical traditions through their research. This revealed the fact that Indian culture was as good as Greek and Roman cultures. This revelation enabled the sense of nationalism to grow deeper and stronger.

5. Social and Religious movements : Social reformers of the 19th Century like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayananda Saraswati, Vivekananda and others advocated the importance of education for the deprived and exploited communities of India. Dayananda inspired the people with messages of swarajya and swadeshi, whereas Vivekananda performed the task of awakening the lethargic society. This gave a new dimension to the growth of nationalism.

6. Inspiration of the First War of Indian Independence: This event emphasized upon everyone that it was essential for all Indians to get politically better organized. Moreover, leaders like Mangal Pandey, Laxmibai, Hazrat Mahal and others became martyrs in this war, inspiring the youngsters to fight more intensely for freedom.

7. Racial discrimination : The British considered themselves superior to Indians whom they considered uncivilized. The higher posts in the administration were reserved for the British. The opposition of the British in India to the Ilbert Act (1884) bears out the truth of this statement.

In this way, the Indians who were exploited under the same laws, felt that they were one. They united in opposing the draconian rules and regulations. This led to the growth of the feeling that all Indians were one.

2 NATIONAL CONGRESS (1885)

The Indian National Congress was the dream child of the retired British civil servant Allan Octavian Hume. It was established in 1885 at Mumbai. Womesh Chandra Bannerjee was the first President of the Congress. 72 representatives participated in the first session of the Congress. Most of them were lawyers, journalists and members of the upper class of society. Truly, the Congress was the first political forum to encourage the national movement.



3.1 A.O.Hume - Founder of the Congress



3.2 Womesh Chandra Bannerjee- President of the First Session

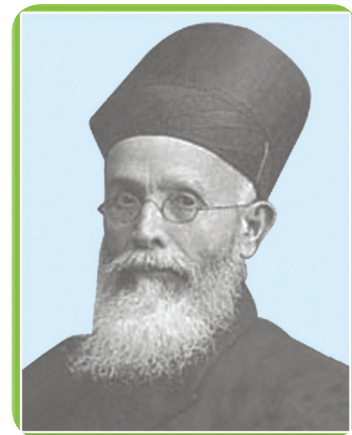
Some Presidents of the Indian National Congress



3.3 Syed Badruddin Tyabji



3.4 Feroze Shah Mehta



3.5 Dadabhai Naoroji



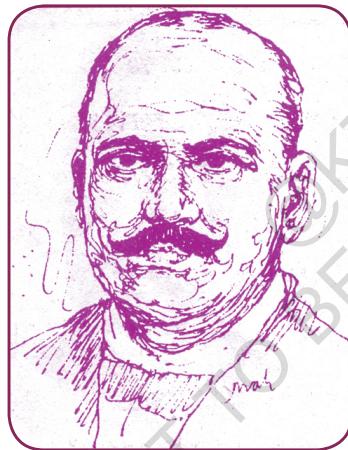
3.6 Rasbehari
Ghosh



3.7 Madanmohan
Malviya



3.8 Annie Besant



3.9 Syed Hasan Imam



3.10 Sarojini Naidu

The objectives of the Indian National Congress were:

- to bring together and forge friendship among all the political activists in various parts of the country;
- to promote national harmony;
- to place the demands of the people in front of the government, and to shape public opinion;.
- to develop nationalism in the place of provincialism.

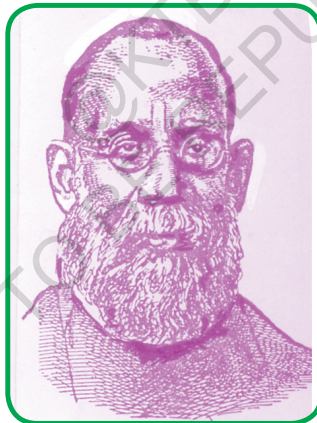
3 THE AGE OF MODERATES (1885 – 1905)

The early leaders of the Indian national movement are called Moderates. The period between 1885 and 1905 is known as the 'Age of Moderates'. They believed in the principles of the constitution. They followed a path of praying, appealing and protesting to achieve what they wanted to. In addition, they attempted to persuade the British to bring about reforms in the political, social and economic fields. The prominent moderate leaders were Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Bannerjee, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, Mahadev Govind Ranade and others.

It was due to the struggle of the moderates that the Indians could enter the legislative assemblies. Moreover, it was their attempts which revealed that the British were the reason for India's poverty. With Indians getting trained in political principles and practices, the anti-British protest spread throughout the nation.



3.11 Dadabhai Naoroji



3.12 Surendranath Bannerjee



3.13 Gopalakrishna Gokhale

The demands of the Moderates

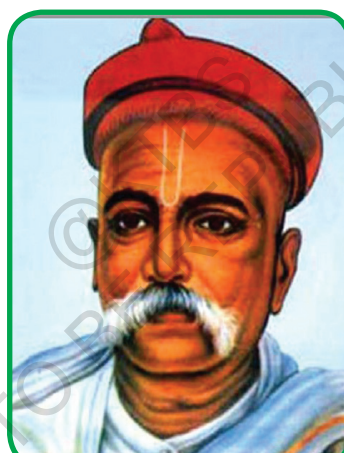
Freedom of speech and publication, separation of the judiciary from the executive, reduction of military expenses, implementation of primary, high school and technical education, cancellation of Ban on Weapons Act, provision of banking, irrigation, medical and health facilities, complete cancellation of tax on salt, conducting I.C.S. examinations simultaneously both in England and India, providing representation to Indians in Central and Provincial legislative processes, appointment of Indians to high posts.

4 THE AGE OF EXTREMISTS (1905 – 1919)

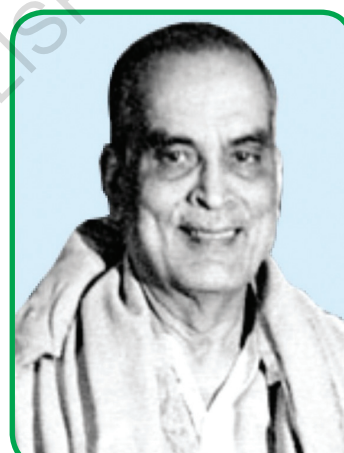
The moderates had remained distant from the common people. The extremists contemptuously referred to their ways of getting facilities through prayers and requests as 'Politics of Mendicancy'. The youth were not impressed by the methods of the moderates. A new group emerged in the Congress which questioned the moderates' methods of waiting for things to happen. This was the group of the extremists. Lala Lajpat Rai, Balagangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were the leaders of the extremist group and were popularly known as 'Lal- Bal – Pal'. The period between 1905 and 1919 is known as the Age of Extremist Politics.



3.14 Lala Lajpat
Rai (Lal)



3.15 Balagangadhar
Tilak (Bal)

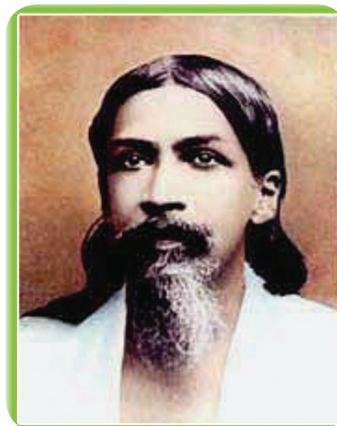


3.16 Bipin Chandra
Pal (Pal)

Causes that led to the growth of Extremists

- Ignoring Indians in the appointments to high positions.
- The attempt of Lord Curzon in 1905 to indulge in communalism by dividing Bengal.
- The defeat of Russia in 1905 by the small country, Japan, which gave the message and the confidence that Europeans could be defeated by Asians.
- The inspiration given by the revolutionary movements in Ireland, Russia, China, Turkey, Egypt and other countries.

Balagangadhar Tilak was an unparalleled patriot. The intense desire to achieve freedom could be understood in his declaration: "Swaraj is my birthright; I shall have it". Tilak introduced the Ganesha and Shivaji festivals in order to bring Indians together. He published the newspapers 'Maratha' in English and 'Kesari' in Marathi. Bipin Chandra Pal published 'New India' whereas Aurobindo started



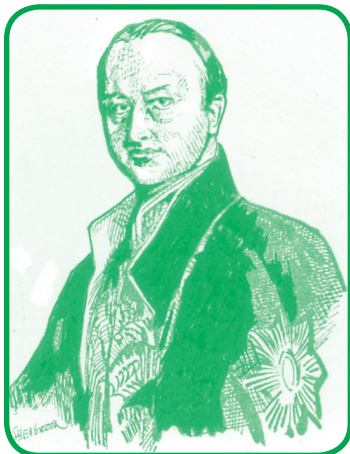
3.17 Aurobindo Ghosh

the newspaper 'Vande Mataram'. Lala Lajpat Rai was famous as 'The Lion of Punjab'. He declared: "We will achieve swarajya as a right, not as alms". Bipin Chandra Pal organized 'mass protests' in Bengal. Another extremist leader, Aurobindo Ghosh, advocated boycott of foreign goods and use of only swadeshi goods. He started many national schools.

5 PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905)

The important event which inspired the national struggle of the extremists was the partition of Bengal in 1905.

The British were worried on observing the feelings of nationalism become intense in Bengal. Hence, to curb the nationalistic fervour, Lord Curzon decided to divide Bengal on the basis of religion, and separate the Hindus and Muslims. Opposing this division, on 16th October 1905, a 'National Mourning Day' was observed throughout Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore sang 'Amar Sonar Bangla' as the national song. Everyone shouted 'Vande Mataram!' In order to symbolize Bengal's unity, Hindus and Muslims exchanged 'Raakhis'. When the protests turned vociferous, the partition was cancelled in 1911.



3.18 Lord Curzon



3.19 Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

6 ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSLIM LEAGUE (1906)

The British tried to continuously alienate the Muslims from the national movement through the use of 'Divide and Rule' policy. When the Indian National Congress was formed, in order to protect their own selfish interests, they encouraged the Muslims to form a separate organization. In 1906, a Muslim committee met the Viceroy of India, Minto. This meeting resulted in the formation of Indian Muslim League in Dhaka (in present-day Bangladesh) in 1906 by Sir Agha Khan, along with Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and others.

Demands of the Muslim League

- *Giving representation to the Muslims in elected bodies not based only on their numbers but also on their political importance.*
- *Giving separate religious representation to the Muslims in all local bodies and the Central legislative assembly too.*
- *Giving representation to the Muslims in Government services.*

7 SURAT SPLIT (1907)

In the backdrop of the controversial partition of Bengal, the extremists held wide-spread protests, and demanded swadeshi goods. However, the moderates desired to restrict

the protest only to Bengal. Besides, they did not want any direct conflict with the British government. The differences of opinion between the moderates and the extremists became more intense and caused a political break-up in the Congress. The Congress got divided between the moderates and the extremists in the session held at Surat in 1907. Later, the Indian national movement progressed mainly under the leadership of extremists.

After the break-up of the Congress in 1907, the British government took severe punitive measures against the extremists. Many among them were sent to prison; some were banished out of the country. Tilak was given blackwater punishment and sent to Mandalay (Burma) jail. Consequently, political activities slowed down for a while. During his imprisonment, Tilak wrote 'Gita Rahasya' ('The Mystery of the Gita').

In order to alienate the extremists, the British tried to placate the moderates and Muslims by giving greater representation to them in the legislature. Towards this end, they brought about the Minto-Morley reforms in 1909. Through this Act, they provided a 'Separate Election Constituency' for the Muslims. In the meantime, the First World War broke out (1914). This development gave new impetus to the national movement. In 1916, Lokamanya Tilak and Annie Besant started the Home Rule movements.

Home Rule

This movement was inspired by the Irish Home Rule movement. Its main objective was to bring self-rule to India. Tilak and Annie Besant started Home Rule movements separately in 1916.

8 ROWLATT ACT (1919)

In December 1917, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Justice Rowlatt. Its purpose was to stop the revolutionary activities in India. Ultimately, the Rowlatt Act

was implemented in February 1919. According to this Act, any person could be arrested by the government just on the basis of suspicion. Any place could be searched without any warning. The arrested person did not have even the right to consult a lawyer. Indians opposed this Act vehemently. Anger raged in everyone's heart. Even Gandhiji went on a fast against this Act.

9 JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (1919)

As a result of the satyagraha launched by Gandhiji against the Rowlatt Act, many agitations began in various parts of Punjab. On 13th April 1919 (on Baisakhi festival day), a meeting was arranged at a garden called Jallianwala Bagh near the Golden Temple at Amritsar. This meeting was being held in order to protest against the arrest of leaders Dr. Kichloo and Dr. Satyapal at this meeting.



3.20 The gruesome scene of the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre

The Security Officer at Amritsar, General Dyer, decided to teach the protesting people a lesson, and closed the only exit of the park. He then ordered his men to shower a hail of bullets on the unarmed people gathered there. Taken by surprise, the crowd panicked. According to government reports, only 379 people had been killed. However, the true figure was entirely different. A much greater number of people had been massacred. Even today, the marks the bullets made on the walls of the park can be seen. Many people condemned this inhuman act.

10 REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM

Some among the extremists wanted to engage in armed revolution. These were called 'Revolutionary Nationalists'. They desired to secure complete freedom for India. Intense patriotism and a readiness to sacrifice oneself for the sake of the country were the basic principles of revolutionary nationalism.

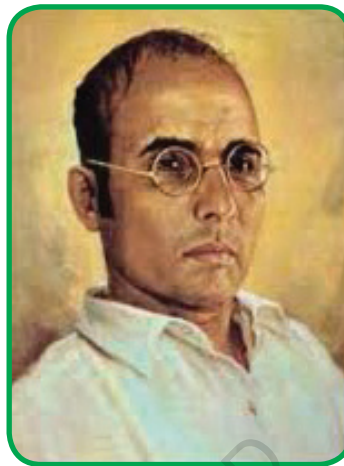
Vasudev Balavant Phadke was the first revolutionary to form a secret organization. The Chapekar brothers, Damodar and Balakrishna, were the pillars of this organization. Both of them were arrested and hanged.

The other noteworthy revolutionaries of our country were Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekar Azad and Bhagat Singh. Khudiram was the first martyr who was hanged in the Indian freedom struggle (1908). At that time, his age was just 19 years. The whole country shed tears on seeing the sacrifice of such a young boy.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was a revolutionary. In 1899, he formed the first secret organization called 'Mitramela'. Later that organization was called 'Abhinava Bharat'. He was sentenced to 50 years' imprisonment by the British government and sent to Andaman jail. He had to endure severe physical torture there. The Indian government has erected a memorial in his name at the Andaman jail.



3.21 Khudiram Bose



3.22 Vinayak Damodar Savarkar



3.23 Chandrashekar Azad



3.24 Bhagat Singh

Chandrashekar Azad joined 'Hindustan Socialist Republican Association' and took part in many events like the Kakori conspiracy, bomb attack on the legislative assembly, armed attack on British official Sanders at Lahore and others.

Activity: What is 'Kakori Conspiracy'? Collect information about the event with the help of your teacher.

In order to escape from the British soldiers, Azad fought all alone with the help of a small pistol. When only one bullet remained, he aimed the pistol at his cheek and shot himself. In this manner, he kept his vow of never allowing himself to

be arrested by the British. Azad was the leader for many noble martyrs like Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev, Bhagavati Charan and Gayaprasad.

Bhagat Singh joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and became its principal secretary. In 1929, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev threw bombs at the Central legislative assembly at Delhi. All the three were hanged at Lahore Central jail. Bhagat Singh was the first Indian to give the call of 'Inquilab Zindabad' (Long live the revolution!). To sum up, the revolutionaries were successful in bringing about political awareness in the people. The Indian youth were inspired by them.

Even the Indians who had settled abroad began indulging in revolutionary activities.

The Congress Party which was founded by the moderates, gradually became a popular movement. It was influenced by various political developments. Extremists gave it an emotional intensity. The British hated the Congress and tried to break it down. They attempted to bring down the fervour of the national struggle by resorting to narrow, communal and political manipulation. This caused a temporary hindrance to the freedom struggle but could not stop it entirely. After 1918, the Congress took a new path under the leadership of Gandhiji. ❀

Important Dates

Establishment of Indian National Congress	-	1885
Age of Moderates	-	1885-1905
Age of Extremists	-	1905-1919
Division of Bengal	-	1905
Establishment of Muslim League	-	1906
Surat Split	-	1907
Jallianwallah Bagh massacre	-	1919

EXERCISES

I Answer the following questions in one word or sentence each.

- 1 Who established the Indian National Congress?
- 2 Who said these words: "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?
- 3 When was the Indian Muslim League established?
- 4 Name any two secret revolutionary organizations.

II Answer in two or three sentences each.

- 1 Write any three objectives of the Indian National Congress.
- 2 Who were the national leaders popularly known as 'Lal, Bal and Pal'?
- 3 Who started the Home Rule movements?
- 4 When did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place? Who was the British police official responsible for it?

III Write short notes on.

- 1 The factors responsible for the rise of Indian nationalism
- 2 Rowlatt Act.



Activities

- 1 Read the life histories of Dadabhai Naoroji and Balagangadhar Tilak.
- 2 Collect pictures of and information about the revolutionaries, and prepare an album.
- 3 Read the life histories of the revolutionaries named below. Write an article about them and put it on the notice board.

Vasudev Balavant Phadke, Khudiram Bose, Chandrashekar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Madame Cama.

LESSON 4

THE GANDHIAN AGE (1919 – 1947)

Introduction

We remember Mahatma Gandhiji affectionately as Bapuji. He was a great leader during our freedom struggle. He dedicated himself completely to the removal of untouchability, exploitation and Hindu-Muslim harmony. His political and economic philosophy was respected all over the world. The period of his leadership during the freedom movement (1919 – 1947) is called 'The Gandhian Age'. In this lesson, the period between 1919 and 1947 of the freedom struggle is dealt with.

Competencies

- 1 Students get to know about the early part of Gandhiji's life and the experiments he conducted in South Africa.
- 2 They appreciate and take pride in the principles of non-violence and satyagraha that Gandhiji adopted against the British.
- 3 They appreciate Gandhiji's leadership, goals, truthfulness, simplicity, humanitarian attitude and humility.
- 4 They appreciate the qualities of Subhash Chandra Bose and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.

1 MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI



Perhaps no other Indian is as well-known to the modern world as Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Non-violence and peaceful agitation were the weapons of Gandhiji. He transformed the freedom struggle into a people's movement. Simplicity, goodness and truth were the strong points of his success.

Early life: Gandhiji was born on 2nd October at Porbandar to Karamchand Gandhi and Putalibai. His father was the Diwan (Chief Minister) of Porbandar and Rajkot provinces. His mother was a deeply pious woman. Gandhiji's moral values were inculcated in him mainly by his mother.



4.1 Karamchand Gandhi



4.2 Putalibai

The major books which influenced Gandhiji's life were 'The Bhagavadgita', John Ruskin's 'Unto This Last', Leo Tolstoy's 'The Kingdom of God Lies Within You' and the play 'Satya Harishchandra'.

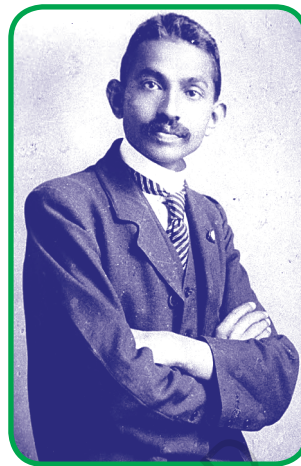
Gandhiji in South Africa

Gandhiji's initial education was completed in Porbandar. He went to England for his higher education. He got his law degree in Britain. He returned to India in 1891 and started his practice in Mumbai and Rajkot. In the beginning, his law practice was not very successful. After some time, he went to South Africa as a law consultant on the invitation of a company called Dada Abdullah. There he fought against the injustice to Indians using satyagraha and non-violence. His experiments in South Africa refined his skills and sensibility. Today Gandhiji's method of opposition is becoming popular as 'Gandhigiri'.

Gandhiji was shocked to see Indians leading a life as second-class citizens in South Africa. He protested against the practice of apartheid. He achieved considerable success in changing the racial prejudices by using satyagraha and non-violent means.



4.3 Gandhiji in England as a law student.



4.4 Gandhiji in South Africa as a law consultant.

The word 'satyagraha' is composed of two Sanskrit words: 'satya' which means 'truth' and 'agraha' which means 'persuasion'. The meaning of the word is 'Stand firm on the side of truth'.

Activity: Collect more information about satyagraha and the non-violent agitation carried out by Gandhiji in South Africa.

After returning to India in 1915, Gandhiji established Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad. On the advice of his political guru Gopala Krishna Gokhale, he toured the whole country and understood the pitiable life Indians were being forced to live. This was his first social experience. In this manner, Gandhiji began to learn about the social structure in India.

Early political career

In the history of Indian freedom struggle, the year 1919 is seen as a milestone. This was the year of Gandhiji's entry into the political scene. He had realized the truth that the British cannot be thrown out of India using might. It was the right stand considering the prevalent situation. In 1919, Gandhiji staged a protest against the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwallah Bagh massacre. Besides, he assumed the leadership of the Khilafat movement. Bringing harmony between Hindus and Muslims through this movement was his main objective.

What is Khilafat Movement?

The Turkish Empire was under the rule of the Caliph. Muslims believed that the Caliph was their religious leader. In the First World War, Turkey fought against England and lost. Arabia, Jordan, Iraq and other areas which were part of the Turkish Empire became independent. During 1919, a leader called Kamal Pasha ascended the throne rejecting the Caliph's right to the throne. The Indian Muslims reacted to this by supporting the Caliph and fighting against Britain. This movement is called Khilafat Movement. Gandhiji accepted the leadership of this movement, realizing that this was a golden opportunity to free the Indian Muslims from British influence. Two brothers called Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali (Ali brothers) were the leaders of this movement.

2 NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT (1920 – 22)

Under the leadership of Gandhiji, the non-co-operation movement started in the year 1920. He asked the people not only to show non-cooperation but also force the British to give us swaraj. As a fall-out of this agitation, courts, educational institutions, assembly elections and British goods were boycotted. In addition to this, government programmes were boycotted, and the awards and titles given by the government were returned. Gandhiji formulated 'positive activities' to take the freedom struggle to the highest level. This activity emphasized the need for spinning, weaving, removal of untouchability and promoting Hindu-Muslim unity.

During this period, the prominent leaders, C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Subhash Chandra Bose and many others joined the freedom movement. Attracted by the non-violent and peaceful satyagraha, all sections of the society joined the freedom struggle. This movement had students, peasants and women. This was a new experience to Indians. Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhiji surrendered their titles of knighthood and Kaiser-e-Hind respectively. At this juncture, the government started using violent means to suppress the agitation. In Chowri-Chowra area of Uttar Pradesh, an irate

group indulged in arson and burnt 22 policemen alive (1922). Gandhiji viewed this incident seriously and was very unhappy to see people following violent means. He withdrew his non-co-operation movement.

Although the non-cooperation movement failed to get freedom, it was a special and the first demonstration of people. Due to this, nationalistic feelings spread to every nook and corner of the country. Gandhiji, between 1924 and 1929, engaged himself in making khadi popular, and in striving to improve the lives of Harijans. The national struggle continued under the leadership of other leaders like C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru.

Major Works of Mahatma Gandhi

- *My Experiments with Truth*
- *Hind Swarajya*
- *Satyagraha in South Africa*
- *Gita the Mother*
- 'Harijan' and 'Young India' – the two newspapers he used to edit.

Nehru Report (1927)

The British challenged the Indians to frame a constitution which could satisfy all communities. A committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Motilal Nehru at the Indian All-Party Convention. The committee prepared a constitution which astonished the British. The constitution advocated a position under the British which enabled self-rule, and also expressed a desire of ultimately attaining complete freedom.



4.5 Motilal Nehru

Simon Commission (1928)

Due to the suspension of the non-cooperation movement, the political struggle temporarily lost its intensity. To study the effects of the 1919 reforms in various parts of the country and to submit a report, the British government sent Simon Commission to India in 1928. The commission had only British people without any representation of Indians.



4.6 Boycott of the Simon Commission

Indians boycotted the Simon Commission by urging 'Go back, Simon'. The public demonstration held at Lahore took a violent turn. In the lathi-charge that ensued, Lala Lajpat Rai got injured and later on died. His sacrifice broke the barrier of tolerance.

Lala Lajpat Rai's words about sending the British away from India: "The lathi beats on my body shall be the nails in the coffin of the British".

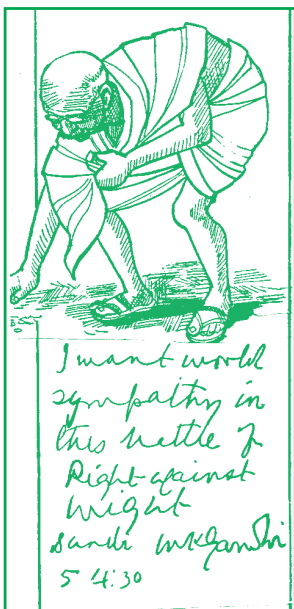
3 COMPLETE FREEDOM (1929)

The leaders representing the youth in the Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose, did not approve of the points discussed in the Nehru report of self-rule within the framework of British Empire's rule. As a consequence, they supported the declaration of 'Complete Freedom' in Congress convention of 1929 at Lahore. It was decided in the Lahore convention to observe 26th January 1930 as 'Purna Swaraj Divas'. To keep the memory of the historical celebration evergreen, the constitution of independent India was accepted and adopted on the same day in 1950. That day is being celebrated every year as Republic Day.

4 CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT



4.7 Picture of the Dandi March



*I want world sympathy in this battle of right against wrong
Gandhi MK Gandhi
5 4:30*

4.8 Scene showing Gandhiji violating the salt law at Dandi shore at 8.30 a.m. on 6th April 1930.

Civil disobedience movement was started on 12th March 1930 with the historic Dandi march. With selected 78 supporters, Gandhi travelled the distance of 375 kms from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi on foot. Production of salt by people in violation of tax laws was the objective of this march.

The civil disobedience movement spread to other parts of the country very fast. People indulged in agitations, boycotted foreign goods, propagated the use of khadi, protested against sale of liquor, and participated in forest satyagraha and boycott of tax. At the same time, in North-western India, the 'Frontier Gandhi' Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan established an organization called 'Khudai Khidmatgar' (God's Servants). In Nagaland, the thirteen-year old

Queen Goidilue revolted against the British. Thus, the British came forward to offer certain political concessions to Indians.

5 ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES (1930 – 32)

After the Dandi march, the British scheduled three Round Table Conferences in London. These conferences failed to arrive at solutions for Indian political problems.

The British government in 1935, with a view to provide equal participation to Indians in the governance of the country, brought into force the Government of India Act.

6 QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942)

The failure of Cripps' Commission enraged the Indians. On 8th August 1942, Gandhiji convened a meeting of the Congress at Mumbai. There they adopted the resolution 'Quit India!' They called upon the Indians to 'Do or Die'. The very next day, Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested.



4.9 The innumerable people who participated in the Quit India Movement

The news of Gandhiji's arrest triggered nation-wide agitations, boycott of schools and colleges by students, and boycott of factories by workers. There were attacks on many police stations, post offices and railway stations. Students, workers and farmers supported the revolt.

In Balliyu of Uttar Pradesh, Tamlak of Bengal, Satara of Mumbai province and other parts of India, the revolutionaries established parallel governments. At this time, Essoor village of Shivamogga district in Karnataka declared itself independent.

Quit India movement also failed to achieve the immediate political objectives. But the message that Indians were determined to achieve independence was clear. This was the people's major movement of the Gandhian age.

Einstein's observation on Gandhi : *'New generations will come. But people of Gandhiji's stature are not likely to be born again. It is impossible to even believe such a human figure was walking around'*

7 SOCIALISTS

During the 1930s, socialist thinking started inside and outside the Congress. During the 1934 Congress convention, a distinct socialist group emerged. Most of the socialists were

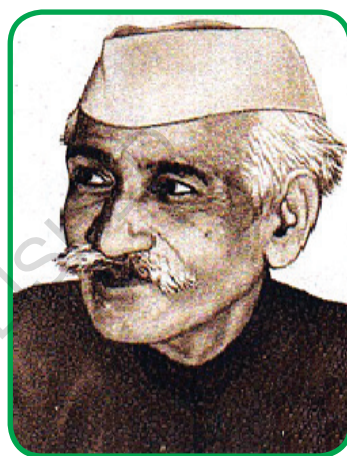
the youth of the country. Within a short span of time, they established a Congress Socialist party. The General Secretary of that organization was Jayaprakash Narayan. Acharya Narendra Dev was another prominent leader. Most important of the socialist leaders in Congress were Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose. Although Nehru identified himself as a socialist, he was ideologically with Gandhiji.



4.10 Nehru



4.11 Jayaprakash
Narayan



4.12 A.Narender Dev

The socialists, by building farmers and labour organizations, struggled to strengthen the weaker sections of the society. Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Asaf Ali and other socialist leaders participated in the Quit India Movement and emerged as popular leaders.

Jayaprakash Narayan (J.P.)

Jayaprakash Narayan was born in Bihar in 1902. He had his higher education in various American universities for seven years. While studying in America, he came to know about socialism. After returning to India, as guided by Jawaharlal Nehru, he joined the Congress party. He established the Congress Socialist party in 1934. He was arrested in 1941 and imprisoned in Hazaribagh prison. The next year he escaped from prison and went into hiding. From the place of hiding,

he supported the Quit India movement. Subsequently, he travelled all over the country in disguise. Again he was arrested in 1944 and kept in Lahore prison. After some time, he was released from there.

In post-independent period, Jayaprakash Narayan identified himself with Acharya Vinoba Bhave during the Bhoodan Movement. During the 1970s, India was subjected politically, economically and socially to severe turmoil. The emergency of 1975 changed the political map of India. Corruption became a serious topic of discussion. Having joined active politics in 1974, he launched an agitation called 'Total Revolution'. As a result of his movement, Janata Party came to power in 1977. He was disillusioned when the Janata party split due to internecine conflicts. He died in the year 1979. People called him 'Lokanayak' affectionately.

8 TRIBAL AND FARMERS' MOVEMENTS

Tribals were originally farmers. Since they continuously suffered in the field of agriculture and organized their agitations, their fight is seen as an integral part of farmers' agitation under the British rule. The farmers suffered very badly. They were exploited by the government, landlords, middlemen, local traders and officials. Their pitiable condition incited them to revolt against landlords and government.

The first community to courageously fight against the British were the Indian tribals. In most of their fights, British officers were not their only enemies. The people who came from outside and exploited them continuously like local landlords, rich contractors and Christian missionaries were all their enemies. Violence followed by bloodshed was the main feature of the adivasis' agitation. The main groups of tribals who revolted were Kola, Santala, Munda and Naga. The emergence of leadership from their own community was the main feature of that agitation.

During the 19th Century, farmers exhibited their rage through agitations and revolts. During the 20th Century, they took the support of political powers and enhanced their strength through national movements.

The main farmers' agitations were Champaran, Kheda (Khaira), Bardoli, Bengal's Indigo farmers' agitation and Mapillai revolts. Let us learn about three of these agitations.

9 CHAMPARAN, KHEDA AND MAPILLAI REVOLTS

The Champaran (Bihar) farmers' dissatisfaction and protest against the planters has a long history. The planters were forcing the farmers to grow Indigo. Gandhiji started Champaran satyagraha in 1917. Finally, the problem was solved satisfactorily.

Kheda Farmers' Fight

Kheda is a prominent district of Gujarat. During the year 1918, the farmers were subjected to extreme financial problems due to crop failure. Against this background, they urged the government to waive payment of taxes. But the government not only rejected their demand, but insisted on tax payment. As a result, the struggle started in Kheda. Gandhiji supported this agitation and urged the farmers not to pay tax. Finally, the government changing its stand, asked those farmers who were capable, to pay tax. Agreeing to this, Gandhiji withdrew his satyagraha. Through this agitation, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel grew as a national leader.

Among the farmers' agitations, the Mapillai revolt that took place in Malabar is famous. The Muslims of Malabar were called Mapillais (Moplas). Besides agriculture, they were working in tea and coffee plantations as labourers. Those who were agriculturists were on contract. The frequent increase in the contract amount was the main reason for their revolt. The Khilafat movement infused new strength in the Mapillais. The local Mapillai leaders assumed the leadership of the revolt.

They indulged in arson and violence against the landlords and looted their belongings. To contain the violence, the British government ordered army rule in South Malabar. Within a short time, the agitation turned into a communal conflict. However, over a period of time, the fight lost its intensity.

Important dates

Gandhiji's date of birth	-	2nd October, 1869
Non-cooperation movement	-	1920 – 1922
Chowri-Chowra tragedy	-	1922
Declaration of complete freedom	-	1929
Complete Independence Day	-	26th January, 1930
Salt agitation	-	April 1930
Second World War	-	1939 – 1945
Quit India movement	-	1942

10 TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

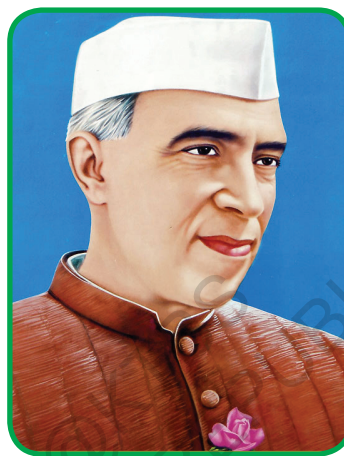
As a result of the pressure from nationalists and the situation resulting from the Second World War, the British prepared themselves to find a suitable solution to India's problem. At this juncture, the economic position of Britain turned very bad and the army had taken a severe beating during the world war.

After 1944, Gandhiji's influence in Congress came down considerably. The Labour party which came to power in England in 1945 after the world war, wanted to sign a political treaty with India. In this final phase, the most important decisions pertaining to India's future were taken by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel.

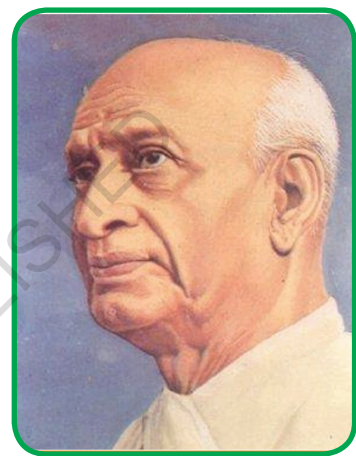
To find out the ways to hand over power to India, the British government sent a Cabinet commission in 1946. But Jinnah-led Muslim League insisted on a separate nation for Muslims. Thus the division of India became inevitable. On 3rd June 1947, the 34th and last Governor General and Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, declared that power would be handed over to Indians after the division of India.



4.13 Maulana Abul
Kalam Azad



4.14 Jawaharlal Nehru



4.15 Vallabhbhai
Patel

On the 14th of August 1947, Pakistan was separated from India. India became independent on 15th August 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of Independent India. The British who came to India initially with trade in mind, weakened India politically and economically by ruling for almost two centuries. As a result of the struggle by Indians, ultimately the imperialists had to leave the country. 15th August became a memorable day for Indians because it put an end to a long freedom struggle. This day is etched permanently in the minds of millions of Indians.

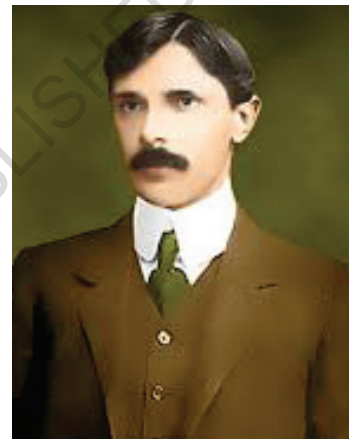


4.16
Lord Mountbatten

11 MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH (1876 – 1948) AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mohammed Ali Jinnah played a decisive role in the political developments of pre-independent India. He was a lawyer by profession and a liberal nationalist leader. Initially, he did not identify himself with the Muslim League and was, ideologically, its opponent. He was considered to be representative of Hindu-Muslim integration. In 1913, he joined the Muslim League as a member and gradually turned into a leader of the Indian Muslim community.

In 1927, Jinnah put forth a charter of fourteen demands. This is called the Delhi Declaration. These demands added fuel to communalism. These fourteen demands finally got merged in the Charter of demands prepared by Jinnah in 1928. This '14-demand document' became the ideological guide for communal politics of the Muslim League. After 1936, Jinnah became the proponent of the 'two-nation theory'. This proposal of the Muslim League in 1940 was accepted and adopted in the Lahore convention. The political developments against the backdrop of this convention led to division of India and the creation of Pakistan.



4.17 Mohammed Ali Jinnah

Chaudhary Rahamat Ali and three of his friends proposed the creation of Pakistan in a letter written during 1933. The first letters of Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan areas were used to create the word 'Pakistan'. The last three letters of the word 'P-A-KI-Stan' indicate Baluchistan province.

12 SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

The name of Subhash Chandra Bose is very significant in the freedom struggle. He was the most intelligent student of Calcutta University. He got 4th rank in the I.C.S. examinations in London. He was attracted by the personality of 'Deshabandhu' Chittaranjan Das and entered politics. He was especially inspired by the life and writings of Swami Vivekananda.

Subhash had great respect for Gandhiji, but he opposed the political stance of Gandhiji. Ultimately, due to the severe differences of opinion with Gandhiji, he resigned from the post of President and came out of the Congress in the year 1939. Subsequently, he established a party called Forward Bloc.

The World War II was in progress at this time. The British observed the revolutionary ideology of Bose and considering him to be dangerous, kept him under house arrest. However, Bose cleverly escaped from custody and took up the dangerous journey of going to Moscow through Peshawar and Kabul (Afghanistan). From there, he reached Berlin by plane. He reached an agreement with the German dictator, Hitler. Throwing the British out of India was his sole objective. (At that point of time, the British were engaged in war with Germany.).



4.18 Subhash Chandra Bose

At this time, Japan entered the world war and fought against Britain. On the British side, there about 40,000 Indian soldiers who became war prisoners of Japan. They were organized under the leadership of Mohan Singh as Indian National army or Azad Hind Fauj. In the year 1943, Bose came to Singapore and took up the leadership of INA. Subhash

was called 'Netaji'. Soon Netaji established a 'Temporary government of Independent India'. Germany, Japan and Italy accorded recognition to that government. With the slogan 'Chalo Dilli', the INA advanced under the leadership of Bose from the border of Burma to India (present-day Manipur) for about 150 miles. There they hoisted the Indian tricolour on Indian soil. But the capture of Burma's capital Rangoon soon after, was a setback for the INA. INA soldiers were disarmed and treated as criminals. After the surrender of INA in 1945, Netaji is said to have died in a plane accident while travelling to Tokyo. However, the rumour of the plane tragedy is now viewed with suspicion.

It is a fact that INA failed in its purpose. But it played a significant role in the history of the Indian freedom struggle. His bold call to the country was: "Give me blood, I will give you freedom!" INA is an example of Netaji's excellent organizing capabilities. His journeys from Calcutta to Moscow and from Germany to Japan have been the most adventurous ones in the history of India. Freeing India from the British with the help of their enemies was his objective. He left a legacy of courage, adventurous attitude and unparalleled patriotic tradition.

13 AMBEDKAR AND HIS REFORMS

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar (1891-1956) was a great leader who fought for the welfare of dalits and other deprived sections of the society. He was an extremely intelligent person and through his constant hard work and studies, he developed a strong personality. He obtained a Ph.D. degree from the prestigious London School of Economics and L.L.D. degree from Columbia



4.19 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

University, America. He obtained Bar-at-law too. These degrees reflect his lofty intellectual capabilities. Bringing about social change within the constitutional framework was his goal and sincere hard work was his special quality. Subsequently, he fulfilled the responsibility of creating a draft of the Indian Constitution as the President of the Draft Committee. He was called 'the Architect of the Indian Constitution'.

Ambedkar was the representative of a slight different type of Indian nationalism. If political freedom was the priority for Gandhiji, social freedom was more important for Ambedkar. He argued that the socially-oppressed should come up in a democratic system. Thus, he was a representative of the millions of voiceless Indians. Since he himself belonged to the dalit class, he had suffered all kinds of insults and social humiliations. He firmly believed that only when dalits and the oppressed get political representation, their liberation would be a reality.

Activity: Make a list of the books written by B.R. Ambedkar and collect information about the 'Hindu Code Bill' framed by him.

Ambedkar efficiently argued for provision of political representation to the deprived classes in front of Setborough and Simon Commissions. Later, he participated in all the three Round Table Conferences held at London as a representative of the dalits. The 'Communal Award' declared by the British in 1932 secured separate electoral constituencies for the dalits. Gandhiji who did not approve of this decision, went on a fast-unto-death at Yerawada jail. Finally, the difference of opinion got settled with the signing of the Pune Agreement (1932) between Gandhiji and Ambedkar. Ambedkar was the first Law Minister of independent India. He died on 6th December 1956. Only a few months before his death, he had got converted to Buddhism. In 1990, he was given the Bharat Ratna award posthumously.

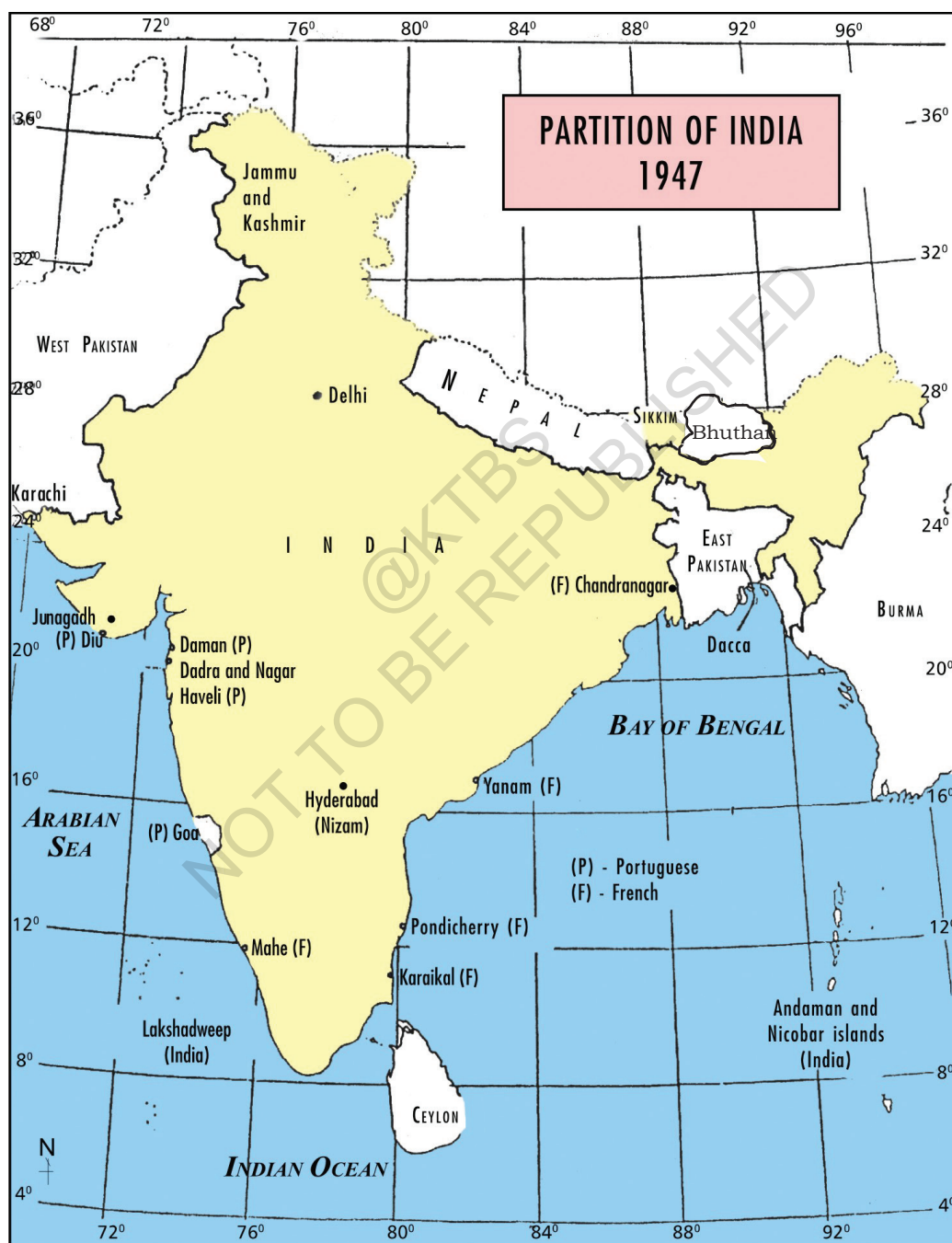
Ambedkar started two newspapers especially for the upliftment of the deprived classes. They were 'Mukandayaka' (The Dumb Leader) and 'Bahishkruta Bharata' (Ostracized India). He established the organization 'Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha'.

5 THE NEHRUVIAN AGE (1947 – 1964)

Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of free India. He implemented many projects during the period 1947 to 1964 which shaped the future of India. Nehru, who was influenced by socialist ideology and liberal political thinking, adopted the middle path in the economic and political fields in India. He followed the 'Mixed Economy' policy in the economic field, whereas in international relations, he followed the 'Non Alignment' policy.

The years immediately after independence, were filled with confusing issues. These issues were new challenges to Nehru. The economic and social problems created by the partition of the country were horrifying. On the one hand, there was the challenge of building a new economic system. On the other hand, the communities which had been grievously harmed by the communal clashes during partition had to be consoled and given courage. Eight million refugees migrated to India from Pakistan. There was the challenge of rehabilitating all of them. Nehru faced these problems successfully. He made good use of efficient colleagues at this time. He introduced five-year plans and thereby, laid a firm foundation for the progress of the country. Another challenge he had to face was of the princely states. Prior to independence, there were around 562 kingdoms. Gandhiji called them 'Indian India'. Nehru appointed the 'Iron Man' Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister as well at that time to deal with the problem. Patel carried out his responsibility very efficiently. He integrated the kingdoms of

Junagadh and Hyderabad forcefully. At present, though major parts of Jammu and Kashmir have merged with India, Pak-occupied Kashmir still remains a problematic issue.



Map 4.1 Partition of India 1947



Sketch Map not to scale

Free India needed its own Constitution. Towards that end, even before independence was granted, a Constitution Framing Committee had been appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. There were 299 members in the

committee. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the chairman of the Draft Preparation Committee. Finally, on 26 January, 1950, the new constitution came into existence. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of free India. Another challenge facing the leaders was that of setting up a proper system of governance for the country. In 1962, China mounted a surprise attack on India. Due to this, a military system had to be set up with great urgency. Nehru dealt effectively with this responsibility too.❀

Activity: Make a list of the names of Presidents and Vice Presidents of India.

Important Dates

Declaration of Transfer of Power to India	-	3 June 1947
Formation of Independent Pakistan	-	14 August 1947
Formation of Independent India	-	15 August 1947
Nehruvian Age	-	1947 – 1964

EXERCISES

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 1 Gandhiji's political guru was _____.
- 2 Chowri-Chowra incident took place in the year _____.
- 3 The declaration of 'Complete Freedom' was adopted in the year _____.
- 4 The General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party was _____.
- 5 The first Prime Minister of free India was _____.
- 6 The person who advocated the 'two-nation theory' was _____.

- 7 The leader of the Indian National Army was _____.
- 8 The Chairman of the Constitution Framing Committee was _____.

II Answer the following in one sentence each.

- 1 Where and when was Gandhiji born?
- 2 Who started the 'Forward Bloc'?
- 3 What was the call given by Gandhiji in the Quit India movement?
- 4 Who gave the call "Give me blood, I will give you freedom"?
- 5 Who was the chairman of the draft committee?
- 6 Who was popular as the 'Iron Man of India'?

III Answer the following in two or three sentences each.

- 1 What is the significance of the Dandi march?
2. Write about the Quit India movement.
3. Name the important tribal and farmers' movements

IV Write short notes on.

- 1 Subhash Chandra Bose
- 2 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar



Activity

'Collect more information about 'Dandi March' and 'Quit India Movement'.



LESSON 5

INTEGRATION OF KARNATAKA AND BORDER DISPUTES


Introduction

The land of Kannada has a history of more than 2000 years. Historically, Kannadigas have lived under different political regimes. After the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the areas of Kannada-speaking people were scattered under more than 20 different administrations like the Maratha Peshwes, Chieftains, the British, the Sultans, Nawabs etc. Due to this separation, Kannadigas felt alienated in their own land. The British divided the land only for the sake of convenience of collecting taxes, and not on the basis of language and culture. In this lesson, the various stages of the Karnataka integration movement have been introduced and the border disputes created by the integration explained.

Competencies

- 1 Students understand the background and the important stages of the Karnataka Integration movement.
- 2 They learn about the border disputes that sprang up after 1956, and suggest solutions for them.

1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT

 In the ancient work 'Kavirajamarga', the land of Kannada has been described as having stretched from Cauvery to Godavari. Many Kannada royal dynasties ruled this area. But after the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the areas of Kannada-speaking people came under many political dispensations. Forces which were politically more powerful at the time reduced Kannada and Kannadigas to nothing. After the death of Tippu, the British transferred the Kannada areas to the control of political powers with different languages.

Kannadigas experienced the suffering of being forced to live under the Marathas, Nizams etc. with a feeling of alienation. Kannadigas started a movement in order to escape from such a situation and built their own state to have their own administration. This movement is called the Integration Movement.

The first call for integration was given by the people of Mumbai Karnataka. The 'Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha' started in the year 1890 under the presidentship of R.H.Deshpande gave the organizational form for the concept of integration. Leaders like Mokata Rangokatti have rendered great service for the cause of integration in the initial stages.

Activity : Collect information about Deputy Chennabasappa.

The integration movement was carried further by Kannada Sahitya Parishat which was started in 1915, and Karnataka Sabha which was started in 1916.

In the Congress session of 1924 at Belagavi, Huyilgol Narayan Rao gave the needed impetus to the integration movement by singing a welcome song 'Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannadanadu'. The President of the session, Gandhiji, expressed his solidarity with the integration. The integration movement progressed along with the freedom movement, supplementing it.

Activity: Make a list of the names of writers who strived for the cause of integration. Collect more information about B.M.Sri.

TWENTY ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES OF KARNATAKA

1 Madras – Karnataka	Ballari, South Canara, Niligiri districts and other taluks (British Administration)
2 Mumbai – Karnataka	North Canara, Dharwad, Vijayapura, Belagavi and other three taluks (British administration)

3 Coorg	: Chief Commissioners Administration (British administration)
4 Cantonment Karnataka	: Belagavi and Bengaluru (They are military stations or Cantonments (British administration))
5 Mysuru	: Mysuru, Mandya, Hassan, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Kolar and Bengaluru (Mysuru Province)
6 Hyderabad province	: Kalaburagi, Bidar and Raichur districts (Hyderabad province)
7 to 20	: 14 Small provinces Totally 20 administrative centres

2 ROLE OF NEWSPAPERS AND LITERATURE IN THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT

Daily newspapers, weekly magazines and literary works inspired the integration movement.

Famous Newspapers:

Bombay Karnataka: 'Vijaya', 'Rajahamsa', 'Kannada Kesari', 'Karnataka Vaibhava'.

Mysuru Povince : 'Suryodaya Prakashika', 'Hitabodhini', 'Vrittanta Chintamani', 'Mysuru Herald'.

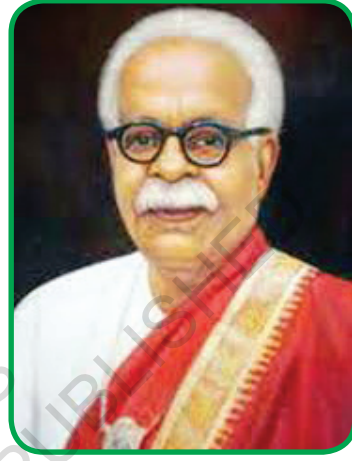
The most prominent person who struggled for the progress of Karnataka state, Kannada language and Kannada culture was Alur Venkatarao. Seeing the prevailing condition of Karnataka, he had exclaimed: "Where is Karnataka?..... It is torn up like a piece of cloth in all places and distributed to various provinces. Who will take up the task of stitching these pieces and making it one integral state? Who has so much pride in his state?"

Making Kannada people understand the glory of their land and language was the objective of Venkatarao. He published

the book 'Past Glory of Karnataka' with his own funds. It was an inspiring book. Hyderabad Kannadigas felicitated him (1941) and gave the title 'Karnataka Kulapurohita (family saint).' The contribution of poet Shanta was immense in bringing about the awakening among Mumbai Kannadigas.



5.1 Alur Venkatarao 'Karnataka Kulapurohita'



5.2 Rashtrakavi Govinda Pai

In order to collect funds for the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan, he went singing from door to door and collected money. Kuvempu's poems 'Jayahe Karnataka Maate', 'mettuva nela ade Karnataka' touched the hearts of lakhs of people. Huyigola Narayan Rao's poem 'Udayavagali namma cheluva Kannada nadu' became very popular. The first Rashtrakavi (National Poet) of Karnataka, Manjeshwar Govindapai fought for Kasargod's inclusion in Karnataka till the end. Many more poets and writers inspired the Kannadigas greatly.

3 POST-INDEPENDENCE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT

More than half a century's dream of integration became a reality only after the country's independence, that too in three stages.

1 I Stage (1947 – 48)

Before 1947, there were two types of states in our country: British-ruled Indian provinces and 562 princely kingdoms. The Constituent Assembly, instead of dividing India on the basis of language, divided India into four types of administrative blocks. They were A, B, C and D blocks. According to this, the twenty two administrative provinces of Karnataka were reorganized into five divisions. These five divisions were Mumbai, Madras, Mysuru, Hyderabad and Coorg. This was the first stage in the integration of Karnataka.

2 II Stage (1953)

In 1951-52, the first general elections to the Lok Sabha were held. After the elections, extremist-minded party 'Integral Karnataka State Creation Parishat' emerged (1952). This party staged satyagraha for the integration, and about 5000 people were imprisoned. The Chief Minister of those days Kengal Hanumanthaiah supported this integration movement.

In 1952, an Andhra leader, Potty Sriramulu, demanded integration of Andhra province and went on a fast for 58 days and, later, died. There were wide-spread riots in Andhra. After Sriramulu's death, Prime Minister Nehru declared that the Central government had decided to create the state of Andhra. Accordingly, Andhra State was formed in 1953.

When the state of Andhra Pradesh was created, seven taluks of Ballari district were merged with Mysuru province. This was the second stage of integration.

3 Final Stage (1956)

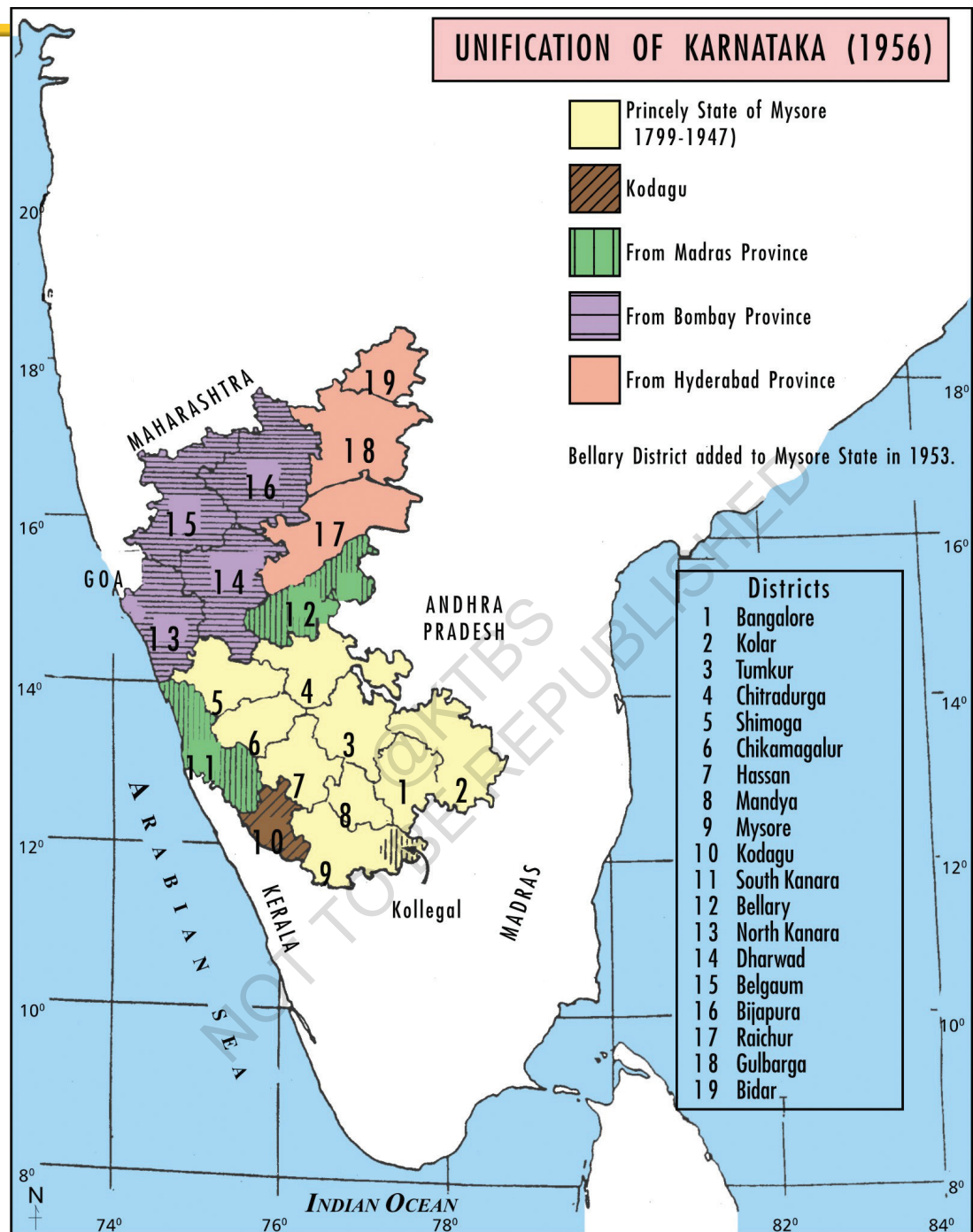
After the creation of Andhra Pradesh, there was a demand for reorganizing of India based on language. The Central government appointed a committee called State Re-Organisation Committee to give a report. The President of the committee was Fazal Ali and the committee was called

Fazal Ali Committee. This committee gave its report in 1956. Accordingly, the reorganization of states was based on the language and convenience of administration. All the parties accepted and respected the committee report. But, Kannadigas protested against the inclusion of Kasaragod in Kerala state, and about Ballari district. Mysuru assembly decided that Ballari should not be separated from Mysuru and that the new State should be called Mysuru state. Fazal Ali report had recommended most parts of Ballari to Andhra State.

The Central government accepted the decision of Mysuru Assembly regarding Ballari district. The integrated Karnataka State came into existence on November 1st, 1956, in the name of 'Vishala Karnataka State'.

POST-INTEGRATION KARNATAKA

1 Mysuru inclusive of Ballari district – 10 districts	Mysuru, Mandya, Bengaluru, Kolar, Hassan, Tumakuru, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga, Chitradurga and Ballari.
2 Four districts of Mumbai State	Belagavi, Dharwad, vijayapura, North Karnataka.
3 South Kanara district	South Kanara district (except Kasargod taluk and Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district).
4 Coorg district	
5 Three districts of Hyderabad State	Kalaburagi, Raichur and Bidar
Totally 19 districts were there. (Today there are 30 districts.)	



Map 5.1 Unification of Karnataka (1956)

Activity : List out the names of Thirty Districts

Kengal Hanumanthaiah, the former Chief Minister of

Mysuru State tried to bring in an awareness among the people for a unified state for Kannadigas. S.Nijalingappa was the first Chief Minister of Mysuru state formed in 1956. On November 1st, 1973, the then Chief Minister, D.Devaraj Urs, named Mysuru State as Karnataka State.



*5.3 Kengal
Hanumanthaiah
Chief Minister*



*5.4 First Chief
Minister of Mysuru
State S.Nijalingappa*



*5.5 D.Devaraj Urs
Chief Minister*

4 BORDER DISPUTES

Since, at the national level itself, formation of states based on their languages was done, Kannadigas of some areas had to suffer injustice. Though linguistically, they were a majority, as their area had been merged with a state of another language, they became a minority there. Thus, even today, the Karnataka government and Kannadigas have been fighting with the hope of getting these areas back to Karnataka. Mainly, frequent conflicts have been taking place with Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu over these issues. However, the authority to settle these matters rests with the Central government.

Activity: Collect poems that inspire love of Kannada.

1 Dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra

There are many areas in Maharashtra even today which have a majority of Kannadigas. Among these, Akalkote, South Sholapur and Jat taluks are important. But the main struggle is being fought for Belagavi city. The Maharashtra government has been bringing pressure to make Belagavi its territory.

The Karnataka government and pro-Kannada organizations have been rejecting Maharashtra's demands categorically. Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti has been maintaining that Belagavi and a few other areas should be given back to Maharashtra.

In 1966, a one-man committee under the Chairmanship of Meherchand Mahajan was appointed by the Central Government to study the border areas between Maharashtra and Karnataka and make recommendations. The Mahajan report recommended that Belagavi should remain a part of Karnataka. Upholding the suggestions of the Mahajan report, the Karnataka government has built Suvarna Soudha in Belagavi and is conducting the sessions of the legislature there once every year. Belagavi remains an integral part of Karnataka.

2 Dispute between Karnataka and Kerala

The main dispute here is regarding the Kasargod area. Historically, Kasargod was under the reign of the Kannada kings. The Keladi provincial king, Shivappa Nayaka and others had established their control over this area. Records prove that the Bekal fort was built by the Ikkeri kings. Thus, Kasargod which is culturally harmonious with Karnataka, is caught in a dilemma. The main reason for this is the recommendation of the State Re-Organization Commission (1955) to merge Kasargod with Kerala. Many organizations including Karnataka Committee and others were formed to protest against this decision. People of all sections like students, women, government workers and others went on strikes demanding that Kasargod should be given to Karnataka. Even today, this fire of protest is burning bright. Kaiyara Kinhannarai and his associates are keeping alive this struggle through their intellectual and physical efforts.✿

EXERCISES

I Answer in one word or sentence each.

- 1 Who was the first chairman of the Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha?
- 2 Name the Kannada districts that were in Hyderabad province.
- 3 Who is called 'Karnataka Kulapurohita'?
- 4 Name two organizations that contributed to the integration of Karnataka.
- 5 Who is the first National Poet of Kannada?

II Answer in two or three sentences each.

- 1 Which recommendation of the Fazal Ali Commission that the Kannadigas protested?
- 2 When was Karnataka integrated? Who was the first Chief Minister of integrated Karnataka?

III Write short notes on.

Alur Venkatrao, Fazal Ali Commission.

IV Discuss.

Suggest solutions for the border disputes between Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra. (Take the help of your teacher) Organize a symposium of the subject.

Activities



- 1 Mark the boundaries of integrated Karnataka (1956) on the Indian map.
- 2 Sing in groups the songs 'Udayavagali namma cheluva Kannada nadu' and Govinda Pai's 'Kannadigara tayi'.

LESSON 6

PRO-SOCIETY MOVEMENTS OF KARNATAKA

Introduction

When the authorities come forward to implement decisions, programmes or projects detrimental to the society or environment, people have the right to protest against them. Whenever such occasions arose in Karnataka, alert citizens have carried out agitations against them. At the same time, the weak, suppressed and backward classes have fought for their own economic, social and cultural development. In this lesson, the movements carried out by Karnataka environmentalists, women, farmers, dalits and pro-Kannada organizations have been described. In addition, the Panchayat Raj System introduced to decentralize administration is also explained.

Competencies

- 1 Students understand the environmental movement with the help of examples.
- 2 They appreciate the measures taken by the government towards women empowerment.
- 3 They get to know about the struggle of the farmers to protect their self-interests.
- 4 They learn about dalit movements.
- 5 They learn about the movements begun to protect the Kannada language, and develop interest in them.
- 6 They understand the necessity of the Panchayat Raj system.

1 MOVEMENTS TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT



Humans, along with other living beings, have to depend on light, air, water and soil which are all part of the earth. In nature, there is an in-built balance and harmony. Man, as he grew more civilized, sacrificed the environment for his limitless ambitions and greed. He is treating this nature as a raw material instead of realizing that it is a marvel of creation.

The living and the non-living form the environment.

Industrial revolution, trade and commercial revolutions have severely affected the environment. The big industrialists are all desperately trying to establish their control over the natural wealth. As a result, new problems have cropped up. Communities are becoming victims of new health problems. In a nutshell, millions of people are facing serious problems because of the destruction of natural wealth. During the second half of the 20th Century, environmental awareness movements started in order to enlighten people about the importance of the environment. In the 1970s, the environmental movement started as a global campaign and reached Karnataka.

As Gandhiji says: 'Nature has everything to fulfil man's need, not his greed.'

With the beginning of mining in the Western Ghats, environmental protection movements became inevitable. 'Sahyadri Mining Protest Forum' started opposing the mining operations in Kudremukh and surrounding areas. The Central government had started an iron-ore processing unit. Due to this, the Bhadra river got polluted at its source itself. As a result of this struggle, the government was forced to take certain environmental protection measures.

Salumarada Thimmakka: 85-year old Salumarada Thimmakka who is fighting for afforestation, is the 'mother' of 284 trees. Though illiterate, she has educated everyone around her about environmental protection.



The Tunga river protection drive agitation started after the people realized that the river was getting polluted. The forests of Sahyadri mountain ranges slowly started vanishing. To grow and protect trees and to prevent their destruction, movements like Chipko and Appiko started in various regions. We cannot forget the role of Sunderlal Bahuguna who dedicated his whole life to the Chipko movement.

Activity : *Make a list of the objectives and aims of Appiko movement.*

The forest department started planting imported plants like Nilgiri and Acacia. This project is called Social forestry. Environmentalists protested against the planting of Nilgiri on the grounds that it would push the groundwater level down.

As a result of the Davangere industry, Harihar Polyfibre's discharge of effluent into Tungabhadra river, the river got polluted and an agitation started against this company. Other agitations are protests against Karwar Naval Base 'Seabird', protest against the Nagarjuna power project of Cogentrix in the east coast, 'Save the Tanks' movement, protest against Bhadra Upper Canal project, 'Save Cubbon Park' agitation, fight against Kargil Seed Company and protest against industrial cities.

The movements which made headlines in the recent past at national and international levels were the movements against mining in Karnataka, and agitations against mining and looting the natural wealth of Ballari, Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Chikkamagaluru, North Canara, Davanagere, Ramnagara and other districts.

The Karnataka Lokayukta's serious consideration of the various public interest litigations, and detailed investigations in the public interest are certainly exemplary and worth mentioning. As a result of such serious attempts, exploitation of nature is coming down but slowly. Even today, many agitations are going on. The agitation against the use of chemical fertilizers and replacing it with organic fertilizers has assumed the proportion of a revolution. This is a very satisfactory phase. In Karnataka 'Organic Farming Mission' was established leading to encouragement of organic farming. Many farmers are benefitting from organic farming. With regard to this matter, Karnataka is in the forefront of the entire country.

2 WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS

The women's movement, specifically laid emphasis on women's education. In Karnataka, Srirangamma and Rukmanamma were the first women to get B.A.Honours degree. Indiramma was the first woman Mayor of Bengaluru. In spite of this, women empowerment was a distant dream. Women did not have right to property. Women belonging to different religions are subjected to different types of exploitation.

Activity : Make a list of names of women who have achievements in different fields.

Many women participated in the freedom struggle coming out of the family boundaries. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sarojini Naidu, Aruna Asaf Ali, Dr.Muthulaxmi Reddy and others are worth remembering here.



6.1 Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya



6.2 Aruna Asaf Ali

In the year 1975, the practice of celebrating March 8th as International Women's Day started. Karnataka government adopted various women's welfare programmes and projects. Gradually, women's organizations were established. The Left organizations started unifying the working women. Women's organizations opposed dowry, harassment and domestic violence. In a similar way, a lot of pressure was brought on for

the propagation of women's rights and to bring about changes in the existing laws. These organizations are striving to get a reservation of 33% for women in the legislature to have an effective voice in administration.

As a result of these struggles, the government has initiated a number of measures. The Karnataka government has been the first state to declare 50% reservations for women in local bodies. Through the policy of 33% reservation in the government appointments, women have been able to get justice to some extent. Government has appointed a commission for the welfare and development of girls and women. This commission is trying to get justice for women against exploitation.

3 FARMERS' AGITATIONS

Since olden times, farmers were called the backbone of the nation. But, the facilities to keep this backbone strong were not provided. Even today, farmers find it impossible to survive without government support. Industrialists decide the price of their produce, whereas the farmers have not reached a stage where they can decide the price of their produce. They are always at the mercy or wrath of the raingod. When the governments who have to support them do not oblige, they resort to agitations. Many farmers have become martyrs losing their lives in these agitations. Although farmers have been struggling and fighting for their rights, a decent life for them has remained a dream.

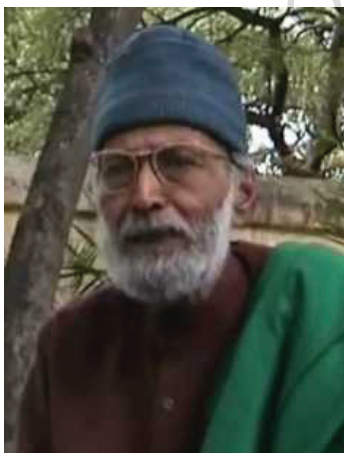
The main farmers' agitations were against the landlords. The first post-independence farmers' agitation took place at Kagodu and in Shivamogga in the year 1951. The farmers started their protest against the size of the measuring jar used to measure their produce. Gradually, the farmers started agitating against matters of exploitation like loan recovery, exploitation of the tillers and other major problems. Shantaveri Gopala Gowda of Samajawadi Party was the leader of this agitation. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who came to Karnataka, supported this movement.

Activity : Read the novel 'Kolaga' by Na.D'Souza and write an essay on the status of farmers.

In the 1950s, Samajawadi farmers started an agitation in North Canara district. In the year 1972, a land acquisition movement was carried out in Kolar. In the year 1980, the farmers of the Malaprabha basin carried out a protest when their cotton crop failed. Some farmers were killed in the police firing. The farmers continued their non-cooperation movement against the government. In this incident, more than 20 farmers of Navalgund, Naragund and Savadatti lost their lives.

In the light of all these occurrences, farmers started establishing their own organizations. The Karnataka State Farmers' Association started in Shimoga district and it took up the local farmers' issues. It opposed the entry of foreign companies as it was aware that it would have long-term negative effects on the people of India. Karnataka Province Farmers' Association, Kissan Sabha, Dalit Sangarsh Samiti, Farmers and Labourers' associations and other organizations lent their voice to the farmers' problems.

Activity : Collect information about Bagur Navile movement.



6.3 M.D. Nanjundaswamy

In the farmers agitations, M.D. Nanjundaswamy, Sundaresh, Puttannaiah, Kadidalu Shamanna and others are the prominent leaders.

4 DALIT MOVEMENT

The famous psychologist R.D. Leong records a wonderful statement: "You can understand others' experiences, but you cannot experience the same

experience”. This statement is literally true as far as dalits and women are concerned. Dalits had no place even in the caste system. They were lower than the lowest. They were kept away from the main stream in society for the sole reason that they were born in untouchable families. We come across many agitations against this discrimination throughout history. But during colonial rule, matters related to dalits were the subject of many discussions. The discussions between Gandhiji and Ambedkar during 1930 are an example of this. Although their objective was the same, their approaches were different.

After the visit of Swami Vivekananda, the King of Mysuru Chamaraja Wodiyar X, considering the problems of the dalits seriously, opened separate schools for them.

In 1936, the first entry of the dalits into Mysuru palace took place under the leadership of M.C.Raja, a prominent Dalit leader of South India.

Many non-dalits have fought on behalf of the dalits in the past. At present, the dalits are fighting for their own rights. Their main inspiration is the ideology of Dr.Ambedkar. Education, organization and agitation became the catch words of the dalit movements. They became more aware, and looked at political achievement as a solution for their problems.

Among the dalits, Ambedkar was a symbol of self-respect and came to be known as ‘Dalit Surya’. Echoes of all these developments sounded in Karnataka too.

The non-Brahmin movements that started in the 20th century did not include the dalits. Protesting against this, the ‘Dalit Movement’ started in the 1970s and grew into a decisive force. In the year 1970, B.Shyamsundar established ‘Bhimasena Organisation’ in the Hyderabad-Karnataka area. The ‘Basavalingappa Fodder Incident’ gave a new turn to the dalit movement in 1973.

In a programme at Mysuru, Minister Basavalingappa expressed the opinion that Kannada literature had become fodder literature. Opposing this remark, protests started throughout Karnataka. Finally, Basavalingappa had to resign his post. This incident enabled the growth of awareness among the dalits.

Later, in 1976, an 'Association of Dalit Writers and Artists' was formed in Bhadravati. The firm steps of the Karnataka dalit movement can be traced to this association. Subsequently, they founded 'Karnataka Dalit Sangharsha Samiti' was under the aegis of the association. Prof.B.Krishnappa became the State Convener of the Samiti. In this manner, D.S.S. acquired an organizational structure.

Gradually the Dalit Sangharsh Samiti expanded its scope. Its branches including associations of employees, women, municipality workers, students, writers and artists were started. The dalits who traditionally had no land at all, began demanding land. Securing entry into centres of authority through academic growth was another objective of the dalit movement. However, as time passed, difference of opinion began to appear among the members of Dalit Sangharsh Samiti. New organizations sprung up under different names.

Activity: *Collect information about the works of Devanuru Mahadeva and Dr.Siddalingaiah.*

Writers Devanuru Mahadeva and Dr.Siddalingaiah revealed the life of the dalits to the outside world through their works. Other dalit writers have acquired the capability of playing a decisive role in the happenings of the dalit community. However, still a lot needs to be done.

5 'SAVE KANNADA' MOVEMENT OR 'PROTECT KANNADA' MOVEMENT

The Karnataka integration movement aroused confidence and a feeling of unity among the Kannadigas. Kannada writers developed the language through their literary creations. In this matter, the contribution of Kannada cultural and pro-Kannada organizations are great. After the 1960s, when speakers of other languages grew more in number in Bengaluru, A.N.Krishna Rao, Chidanandamurthy, M.N.Ramamurthy, Vatal Nagaraj and many others including organizations like Karnataka Yuva Jana Sabha, Kannada Jagruta Parishat and Kannada Shakti Kendra succeeded in securing supremacy for Kannada, Kannadiga and Karnataka. In addition to these organizations, many other associations are active in preserving the Kannada soil, water and language.

6 GOKAK MOVEMENT

In one sense, the 1980s was a period of agitations for the existence of the Kannada language. In 1982, a decisive historical fight began demanding the implementation of the Gokak report. The whole of the Kannada community came together to carry out this agitation. The linguistic minorities in Karnataka were adamant that they would not learn Kannada but get educated in their mother-tongue itself. When the erstwhile Chief Minister, R.Gundurao had visited Udupi, the Pontiff of the Mutt demanded that he gave importance to Sanskrit. As a result, the question of which language should be the medium of instruction was shelved for some time, and a committee was formed to decide the place of different languages in education. This committee recommended that priority should be given to Kannada, and that it should be made compulsory in education. This committee allotted 325

marks for the three-language formula. It also recommended that in the three-language formula, Kannada should be the first language with 125 marks.

The Gokak report was not accepted by the government of that time. An intense agitation under the leadership of Kannada cine artist. Dr.Rajkumar took place throughout the state. Senior litterateurs like Kuvempu, Patil Puttappa and others extended their Litterateurs support to this agitation.



6.4 Vinayak Krishna
Gokak



6.5 Dr.Rajkumar

The important slogans of the Gokak agitation were: “Name is Karnataka; let the breath be Kannada”; “Let Kannada thrive; towards that we strive”; “Implement Gokak report”; “Let Karnataka be filled with the fragrance of Kannada”, and many others.

Activity : Collect more information about the recommendations of the Gokak report.

7 PANCHAYAT RAJ SYSTEM

Panchayat Raj system can be defined as the decentralization of administration. It aims at giving authority to the local people to participate in administration and take decisions. Though

ancient India had a tradition of local self-government, after independence, the system was given constitutional mandate. In 1955, the Central government formed a committee under the chairmanship of Balwantrai Mehta. This committee recommended a three-tier local administration system.

In the backdrop of this development, in order to enable democratic decentralization, the state government at that time promulgated an Ordinance of Mysore Gram Panchayats in 1959. Through this, it laid a solid foundation for the birth of democratic bodies at the grass root level in Karnataka. According to the new law, the three levels of the administrative system are

- Gram Panchayat
- Taluk Panchayat
- Zilla Panchayat

The Janata government that came to power in Karnataka in 1983, brought about revolutionary changes in the Panchayat Raj system. The architect of this system was the Minister for Panchayat Raj Sri Nazeer Sab. This system created many opportunities for the dalits, people of backward classes and women to participate in self-government. ❀



6.6 Nazeer Sab

Activity : Collect information about the structure of your Gram Panchayat and its activities.

EXERCISES

I Answer in one word or sentence each.

- 1 'Why did the movement 'Save the source of Tunga' begin?
- 2 What is meant by 'Appiko' movement?
- 3 'What is 'Social Forestry'?
- 4 Who were the first women B.A.(Honours) degree holders?

II Answer in two or three sentences each.

- 1 Why should we save ancient lakes?
- 2 Name the important movements relating to the protection of the environment.
- 3 Why did the Dalit movement begin?
- 4 What was the motto of the Dalit Movement?
- 5 Why is the Panchayat Raj system significant?

III Discuss.

- 1 The social and economic changes that have taken place in your area due to the working of the Panchayat Raj system.
- 2 The achievements of the dalit movements.



Activities

1. Visit the houses of dalits in your area, and get to know about their economic, social and cultural status.
2. Arrange a model Gram Panchayat assembly in your school (with the help of your teacher).



LESSON 7

KARNATAKA-ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Introduction

An attempt has been made in this lesson to understand the fundamental aspects of social and economic development that took place in Karnataka after independence.

Some sections of the society have received the lion's share of resources for progress whereas other sections, for various reasons, have remained without any progress. The result of this has been social imbalance. In order to remove this imbalance within the constitutional framework, the Government has brought about land reforms, appointment of Backward Classes Commission etc.

Competencies

- 1 Students understand the developments in the social and economic fields in Karnataka after independence.
- 2 They learn about the objectives and consequences of the Land Reforms Act.
- 3 They appreciate the contributions of the Backward Classes Commissions.

1 LAND REFORMS



The measures implemented in order to solve the problems with regard to land holdings are called Land Reforms. Land is an essential part of man's life. He depends on the land for his existence. However, land has not been distributed in equal measure to all communities. Land reforms were undertaken in order to remove this inequality in land ownership.

Earlier, there were rights only to a landowner, not to a tenant. Due to this, inequality resulted in concentration of wealth and unequal wealth distribution. We see efforts to create an egalitarian society in the 1970s. Many questions were raised by the farmers' and dalits' movements about land distribution. Many movements took place demanding provision of land for the landless. The land reforms that were put into practice as a result of these movements are as follows:

1 Abolition of the Zamindari system

Restricting the hold of the feudal class on land was the objective of this measure. This is one of the most important land reforms. In 1955, a committee was formed under the leadership of the ex-vice president of India, B.D.Jatti. This committee made certain recommendations towards bringing about land reforms. The committee recommended that every family should be given maximum 116 acres dry land and 27 acres irrigated land. These recommendations helped the wealthy. These recommendations were implemented in 1957 but did not change the existing system in a decisive manner.

One acre is equal to 100 cents or 40 guntas.

2 Reforms in the Tenancy system

Indian tenants faced many problems. These problems were: huge amount of rent to be paid, insecure land holdings and landless farm workers. In order to solve these problems, in 1974, Chief Minister D.Devaraj Urs brought into force a revolutionary law in Karnataka which said: "The tiller is the owner of the land". Many landless people who had been cultivating the land under tenancy became landowners.

The main features of the 1974 Land Reform (Amendment) Act

- 1 It cancelled all kinds of tenancy.
- 2 The tiller was given the opportunity to establish his right to the land he cultivated.
- 3 All the lands on rent came into the possession of the government. Those who wished to establish their rights to the land, and those who wanted compensation had to apply to tribunals.
- 4 The decision of the tribunal was final. Its judgement could be questioned only in the High Court.

3 Maximum Limit on Landholdings

The State government fixed a limit on the land a family could possess. In 1973, the maximum limit was fixed as below. A family could have 54 acres of fertile land that had no facility of water. If the land had irrigation facility and more than one crop was being grown there, the family could have 10 to 18 acres. If it was irrigated land with only one crop being grown, each family could have maximum 27 acres. In 1977, the Inam Cancellation Act came into being.

Activity: Collect information about Inam Cancellation Act.

4 Creation of Economic holdings

The land holdings which enable the cultivator to earn sufficient income for a comfortable life of his family after accounting for all his expenses, are called 'Economic holdings'. The standard of life of many farmers improved after the consolidation of holdings and implementation of maximum limit on land holdings.

5 Development of Co-operative farming

Farmers voluntarily form co-operative associations, give up their lands for collective supervision and cultivate the lands together. When the crop is harvested and sold, they set aside money for long-term development of the land and divide the rest of the money among themselves. This is called 'Co-operative Farming System'.

On account of the land reforms, it was possible for the landless to obtain right to land ownership, though in a small measure. The tillers' rights were protected. The farmers could get at least a small amount of profit through the co-operative farming system. However, this system could not generate the expected support from people.

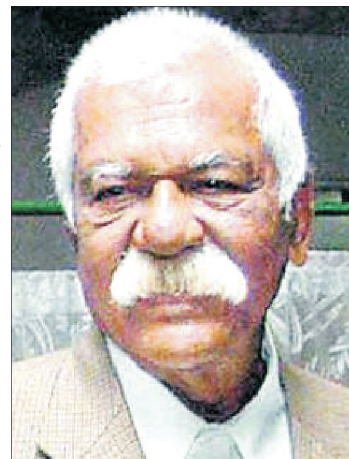
2 BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSIONS

The Indian society abounds in inequality. Due to the hierarchical caste system, many castes have remained backward from times immemorial. After the arrival of the British in India, a new social mobility began to be seen.

Under the British system, all people irrespective of caste or class, could avail English education. English-educated people could get new opportunities in the British government. When the non-Brahmins desired to have education, there was a new awakening in them. Though they were the majority, they were not suitably represented in government jobs. Hence, the non-Brahmins like Sahukar Chennaiah, M.Basavaiah and others began a non-Brahmin movement in Mysuru province.

For the first time in India, during the reign of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, a Backward Class Commission was appointed in 1918 under the chairmanship of Justice Lesley C.Miller. The first Reservation rule came into force in 1921.

Chief Minister D.Devaraj Urs appointed the first Backward Classes Commission under the chairmanship of L.G.Havanur in 1975. The percentage of students of different castes who passed in the S.S.L.C. examination in 1975 was taken as the criterion for determining the backwardness of those castes. As per the recommendations of the Havanur report, a Government Order was issued in 1977. This was a revolutionary order. It enabled, to a great extent, the backward classes to be economically and politically empowered. However, the order was contested in the Supreme Court. The Karnataka government gave the assurance that all the deficiencies in the



7.1 L.G.Havanur

report would be rectified. Towards that end, the T. Venkataswamy Commission was appointed in 1983. However, due to political pressures, the Venkataswamy report was not accepted by the government. During the period of Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde, a committee was formed under the leadership of Justice O.Chinnappa Reddy. The recommendations of this committee were also not implemented due to political pressures.

All the reservation policies issued with regard to the backward classes till now have been only compromises, and have not been based on any recommendations of a scientific study. ❀

////// **EXERCISES** /////

I Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 1 B.D. Jatti was the _____ of India.
- 2 In 1974 _____ was the Chief Minister of Karnataka.
- 3 In 1975 _____ was the First Chairman of Backward Classes Commission

II Answer the following in two or three sentences each.

- 1 What are 'land reforms'?
- 2 Which are the main land reforms implemented in Karnataka?
- 3 What is meant by 'economic holdings'?
- 4 Why has the Karnataka government fixed the limit for the maximum area of land that can be owned by a family?
- 5 What is 'co-operative farming'?
- 6 How did the L.G.Havanur commission identify the backwardness of a community?

LESSON 8

DEVELOPMENT OF MASS MEDIA, COMMUNICATION, TECHNOLOGY, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Introduction

The role of communication in the social and economic developmental process is huge. Revolutions in agriculture, industry, information technology and bio-technology have played a decisive role in the progress of Karnataka. A short introduction is given to all these in the present lesson.

Competencies

- 1 The students understand the role of mass media in the social and economic development of the state.
- 2 They collect information about the changes that took place in the political, social and economic fields as a result of the revolutions in information technology and bio-technology.
- 3 They appreciate the progress in agriculture, industry and basic amenities.

1 BIO-TECHNOLOGY



The process of sending news or information from one person to another or from one place to another is known as 'Communication system'. Our forefathers used different forms of communication at different periods of time. For instance, in the olden days, pigeons, camels and others were used as media of communication.

In the modern days, revolutionary changes have been taken place in the communication system. This revolution was a legacy of the Western countries to India. Posts and Telegraph system was the most widely-used as communication medium till the end of the 20th Century. Today, communication media like radio, television, mobile and internet have reached most of the sections of the society.

Communication media have been classified under three heads. They are -

- Print media
- Electronic media
- Entertainment media

1 Print media

Today, innumerable newspapers are being published in English and other regional languages. Newspapers are considered a record of that day's history. Newspapers reach all places irrespective of whether they are towns or villages, and hence form a very powerful medium.

Activity: Make a list of Kannada/ English newspapers and weekly magazines published in Karnataka.

The first newspaper published in Kannada was 'Mangalooru Samachar'. There are different kinds of newspapers like daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, bi-annual and annual.

2 Electronic media

The electronic revolution began in the last part of the 20th century. Television became the primary attraction of people. This medium, in addition to giving the essential news, provides immense entertainment too.

Severe competition in the electronic field has made various private organizations come forward to provide loads of information to farmers, workers, investors, different kinds of consumers, students and other classes of people.

No matter where any event takes place, television brings every scene within seconds in front of our eyes. It telecasts news about disasters like earthquakes, floods, accidents etc. Moreover, it has been of great help in giving news about weather disturbances well in time which help us to reduce the

ill-consequences. In addition to television, the other influential electronic media are radio, mobile and internet. These have become an integral part of the lives of many people. Internet is used more in the urban areas.

Mobile is a powerful medium which has reached both literate and illiterate people. Similarly, radio remains a significant medium even today. It is the audio medium which gives both information and entertainment.

Internet has brought the whole world very closer together. It is the most powerful medium to send news within seconds from one corner of the world to another. Many movements today are being facilitated through Facebook, Twitter and others that are available on the internet. In this manner, electronic media have been playing a major role in transforming our society. This is a continuous process.

3 Entertainment media

Films are the major media in the entertainment field. Very closely related to films are the media of plays.

A film is a visual medium and is a very compelling force attracting all classes of people. We see mainly commercial films. Along with them, there is the parallel cinema also called art cinema. Parallel cinema usually has a definite subject looked at from a new angle, and it aims to remove superstitions in the society.

Communication media play a primary role in the development of the country today. They help in maintaining the country's unity, integrity and sovereignty. In addition, communication media occupy an important place in the growth of fields like trade and commerce.

2 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REVOLUTION

Information Technology

The present age is called 'Age of Information'. The creation and spread of information with the help of technology is called Information Technology.

Computer software and telegraphic communication created a major revolution in the 1990s. Information began to be considered a product. The contributions of giant companies of Bengaluru, Infosys and Wipro, in the production of software are immense. Bengaluru is called Cyber City or Silicon City.

The Karnataka government framed a new plan with regard to information technology in 1997. This Act aimed at giving a new shape to fields like industry, agriculture, trade, commerce, education, health, development of Kannada language, administration and others with the help of information technology.



8.1 I.T. Park Bangalore

Another important development was the Cyber Park project started jointly by the Central government and the Karnataka government. Yuvadotcoms were successfully implemented in seven centres. A keyboard with specific symbols to enable software for development of the Kannada language, was invented.

With the help of information technology, social empowerment of different classes of people is envisaged. Today, we see the inevitable use of information technology throughout the world.

Activity: Make a list of the important Information Technology organizations in Karnataka.

3 BIO-TECHNOLOGY REVOLUTION

The changes that took place towards the end of the 20th century in Information Technology and Bio-technology fields are very revolutionary. The applied form of life sciences and other pure sciences is referred to as Biotechnology. In simple terms, the process of utilizing the features of organisms to obtain useful products is called Biotechnology.

In recent decades, Karnataka has become a major centre of biotechnology. From ancient times, biotechnology has been in use in applied form. However, it grew as a separate branch of science only in the 20th century. Biotechnology is developing into various branches. These branches are: Plant technology, D.N.A. fingerprint technology, tissue culture, cloning etc. In 1997, a scientist named Wilmut created the first cloned sheep (Dolly) in the world. Later, many more were cloned.

Today, scarcity of fuel is a serious problem. People cannot afford the sky-high price of fuel. Thus, research attempts are being made to produce an alternative bio-gas.



8.2 Biocon Park

Attempts are being made at great speed to incorporate biotechnology in agriculture. In Karnataka all these efforts are being made. Biotechnological Parks have been established in the agriculture universities in Bengaluru and Dharwar. Similarly, in order to make use of marine resources in the coastal areas, a biotechnological centre has been established at Karwar. An Agricultural Biotechnological Organisation has been established at Dharwar. Huge companies like Biocon are active in this field in the private sector. These developments have long-lasting effects on our economic, social and political systems.

Activity: Collect information about the fuel crisis.

4 DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN KARNATAKA

Land consists of natural resources like soil, water, minerals, forests, atomic and energy sources. When these are utilised appropriately, it is possible to achieve growth. Majority of the families in India depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Karnataka is no exception to this.

Farming provides us with life-sustaining food grains.

It also supplies industries with raw materials. It generates employment; creates a market for industrial products; and is responsible for the increase in individual income and national income. Agriculture enables development of trade by contributing to foreign exchange. Thus, viewed from all these angles, we can say that agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy.

The total area of Karnataka is approximately 1,90,000 sq.kms. In geographical terms, Karnataka is the seventh biggest state in India.

Land is being used for a variety of purposes. Karnataka has around 19,060,620 (19 million) hectares of land. However, out of this, only around 11 million hectares land is suitable for cultivation. Tillable land is 58% of the total land. Non-agricultural land is 11 % and forest area is 19%.

Activity: 19% land is barren land in Karnataka. Discuss ways to make good use of this land.

Measures taken in the field of development of agriculture

1 Irrigation system: The government has undertaken many irrigation projects to enable development of agricultural production in Karnataka. The important projects are Tungabhadra project, Upper Krishna Bank project, Bhadra, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Hemavati, Harangi, Vanivilas, Karanja, Varahi, Bennetore, Hitparani and other projects. However, many more reforms are needed to make scientific use of the available water.

As per the economic survey of 2006, Karnataka stands fifth in the agricultural production.

2 Emphasis on conservation of soil: The washing away of the upper fertile layer of soil due to natural processes like wind, rain and floods is called 'soil erosion'. Soil erosion also takes place when forests are destroyed or wrong practices of cultivation are followed. The Karnataka government has given farmers many guidelines in order to avoid soil erosion. The

programme 'Krishiranga' on radio and television gives many tips to farmers on good farming practices.

Activity: Write a short essay on the ways to prevent soil erosion. For ex: forest conservation, construction of bunds and dams, rotation of crops etc.

3 Encouragement of organic farming: Although modern cultivation methods are being adopted in agriculture and production has increased, the wide-spread use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides has resulted in many harmful effects on the soil. Recent movements have attempted to convince the government about this fact. Hence, the government has taken measures to encourage use of organic manure.



8.3 Organic Farming

In 2001, the number of people dependent on agriculture was 55.89%..

Activity : Compare the traditional native practices of cultivation with modern scientific cultivation practices. Make a list of the advantages of each. Collect information about Sri Prafulla Chander who has been considered a progressive farmer in Karnataka.

5 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The role in industries in the economic development of the state is very important. Industries have been classified into three groups: Small-scale industries, Medium scale industries and Large-scale industries. The process of establishing various factories and industries, and developing transport and communication facilities to help these industries is called 'Industrialisation'. This is a continuous process. As new industries and factories are set up, they have to be provided with basic amenities (for ex: establishment of electric transformers, transport, communication etc.) Karnataka has achieved good progress in this direction. However, it has lagged behind in fulfilling the demand for electricity.

In recent days, many varied industries have been set up in Karnataka. The main industries of Karnataka are :

- Iron and Steel industry
- Aluminium industry
- Cotton textile industry
- Silk industry
- Sugar industry
- Paper industry
- Electronic industry
- Cement industry etc

These industries not only create job opportunities but also earn foreign exchange. There is a need to achieve harmony and balance in the growth of industries and agriculture.

Significance of Cottage and Small-scale industries

Cottage and small-scale industries are the backbones of Karnataka's economy. These industries are the stepping stones to the state's economic development. According to Mahatma Gandhiji, "Cottage industries are the lamps that guide a country on the path to progress". The Karnataka government is providing encouragement and assistance in various ways to cottage and small-scale industries. Towards

this end, it has established many development boards. For ex: Coconut Coir Development Board, Cashewnut Development board etc.

Activity: Discuss the measures that should be taken to strengthen the cottage industries.

Industrial policy

All aspects like establishment of industries in both the public and private sectors, capital investment, provision of foreign aid to industries, industrial tax, employment of workers etc. come under the scope of industrial policy. The Karnataka Industrial Policies have been framed in the backdrop of the Central government policies. The state's industrial policy has been framed based on the resources available here. The Central government implemented important industrial policies in 1956, 1977 and 1980.

Activity: Visit an industrial centre near your town and observe the activities there and prepare a short note on it.

In 1996, the Karnataka government framed its own industrial policy. It lays more stress on creative participation of industries in the development of basic amenities.

The government has taken measures to frame plans for creation of basic facilities like technological park, airport etc.

In 2001, it brought into force a new industrial policy through which encouragement could be given to development of markets, improvement of technological industries, horticulture, animal husbandry, development of mineral and human resources etc.

The annual growth rate of the industrial field in 2004-05 was 9.15%.

Industries which grow without destroying natural resources, without causing environmental pollution, without draining natural resources but making good use of all these, will supplement development of the community. Industrial development which takes place ignoring all these, will be detriment to its growth. ❀

New word

Rent - As a result of the agreement arrived at between the land owner and the tenant, the share the land owner gets in the total production.

EXERCISES

I Answer the following in two or three sentences each.

- 1 What is meant by communication system?
- 2 Which are the three important media of communication?
- 3 What is meant by 'Information Technology'?
- 4 What do you mean by 'Biotechnology'?
- 5 Which are the districts in Karnataka that have Biotechnology Parks?
- 6 Explain the importance of organic farming.
- 7 What is meant by 'Soil Erosion'?



Activity

Make a list of around 30 newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines published in different languages in Karnataka.



LESSON 9


FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Introduction

The foreign policy of any country reflects its historical awareness, cultural heritage and in the background of its principles. In this chapter, we have discussed the growth of foreign policy, aims and objectives, analysis and those factors which helped in its development.

Competencies : Students -

- 1 Understand the meaning of foreign policy
- 2 Understand the growth of pre-independent foreign policy
- 3 Understand the aims and objectives of the foreign policy
- 4 Understand the process of defence policy of India
- 5 Gain competence to analyze the foreign policy
- 6 Understand and analyse India's relations with the neighbouring countries.

 There are around 200 nations in the world. A few nations are powerful but many other nations are weak. Our country has emerged as an influential and powerful nation. India has gained pride and powerful position in the world on account of its population, rich natural resources, experienced intellectual class, employment capabilities and powerful military force. India is able to command respect in the world on account of its rich contributions in the form of civilization of thousands of years, history, religion, knowledge, and science. Such a nation's decisions on issues and its stand on other nations of the world attain special importance. This is called the Foreign Policy.

Aims and objectives of the Foreign Policy of India

A few nations in the world have their independent foreign policy. India is one among such nations. The prominent features among its aims and objectives are as follows :-

- National Security or defence
- Creating an international situation for development of country's economy or using them.
- Broadcasting the cultural values of India in other countries [and also safeguarding the interests of our country]
- Increasing the number of friendly nations and restricting the rival nations.
- Trying for the world peace and towards victory if war becomes inevitable.

India's Foreign Policy – Jawaharlal Nehru

Every nation attaches priority to defence in its foreign policy. It is bound by its freedom, sovereignty and vastness. These are its important challenges. In case it fails to meet them, it amounts to failure of its foreign policy"

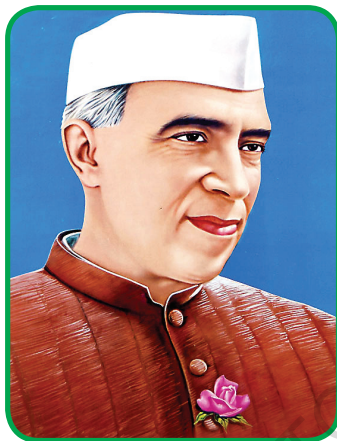
–'In Lok Sabha' March 17, 1960.

1 Pre-Independent Foreign Policy of India

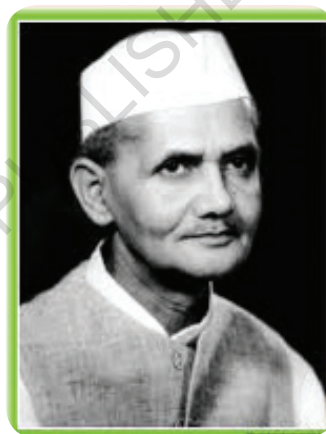
The British Government had formulated the foreign policy of India before this country secured independence. The British empire used the Hindustan's manpower and economic power according to its convenience for safeguarding their military and self-interests. It is a fact although it was unfortunate that the people of our country extended their co-operation to such principles. They involved Hindustan in both the World Wars [1914-1918 and 1939-1945] apart from using our armed forces against Afghanistan and Russia. Countless Indian soldiers gave up their lives. The Indian government gave larger portion of money in the name of war expenses. Even then our country did not get any benefit. But Britain emerged victorious. This is the path of the foreign policy of pre-independent India.

2 Foreign Policy formulated by Nehru [1947-1964]

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had formulated a definite foreign policy of India [September 1946] well before independence. He declared that non-violence, economic development and living in peaceful co-existence will be the basic principles of the future foreign policy of India. India did not take part in the world's post-war developments like cold war, formation of power-blocs and arms race. It pursued the non-aligned policy or neutrality. In order to suit to the circumstances, it is tactfully declaring its policies.



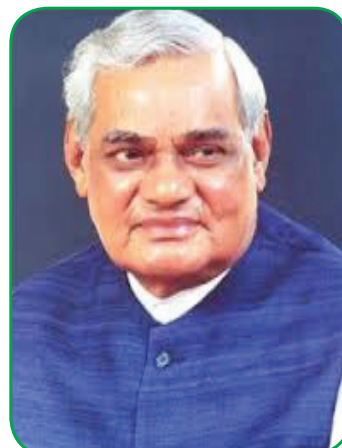
9.1 Jawaharlal Nehru



9.2 Lal Bahaddur Shastri



9.3 Smt. Indira Gandhi



9.4 Atal Behari Vajpayee

This decision had sent shockwaves to the countries of Africa, South America and Asia. These continents which were fighting against the colonial rulers got inspiration from the declaration made by Pandit Nehru. Moreover, Nehru also declared in his foreign policy that he would extend definite help in various ways to these countries in their struggle to get independence. He declined to compromise with any powerful country against this principle in his foreign policy.

The inspiring forces behind formulating such a policy are the gifts of India such as principles of non-violence, ideals of Buddha, Ashoka and Gandhi, economic and social development of India and establishing friendly relations with all nations. One such definite effect was that Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai declaration made with China is known as Panchasheela Treaty.

Activity: *Collect information on the 'Panchasheela' Principle.*

Nehru stressed that peace is necessary in the entire world and it should be the basic gospel for development of all. He expressed forcefully that powerful nations with nuclear power should implement disarmament. India emerged as a powerful nation in the world as a result of these measures. Nehru was praised as an idealist.

3 Analysis of Foreign Policy

There is no guarantee that all the nations treat us with a spirit of friendship as we love peace and wish to have friendly relations with all. This is clearly noticed throughout in history. Neighbouring countries such as China and Pakistan betrayed our trust. Pakistan participated in favour of US in the cold war and this was considered as a tactic to subdue India. On the other hand, China followed its own definite policy and published without accepting the stand of India.

At last, the leaders of China betrayed the trust reposed by India. In 1962, the Chinese forces attacked Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh areas and caused disappointment to India. With this, the whole world betrayed India. We chanted the principle of peace everywhere. But we were shocked at last. Nehru expressed sadly that till then, we were in a state of illusion. Now we have come out of it.

A question now arises whether we complain about the attitude of the World or China at this moment. The lessons are understood throughout the history that soft pedalling cannot survive in the midst of power politics. The analysts of India's foreign and defence policies have expressed that in spite of knowing the truth, we regretted for making such mistakes.

4 Foreign Policy after Nehru [From 1964]

Prime Ministers who came to power after Nehru did not make such a mistake. Instead Prime Ministers Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi pursued the tit-for-tat policy. In 1965, Lal Bahadur Shastri against Pakistan as well as Indira Gandhi again in 1971 against Pakistan had proved their efficient defence policy and won. Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee later reformed the non-aligned policy and opened friendly dialogue with Pakistan. He also devised programmes to possess nuclear weapons. As a result of these measures, the foreign policy of India has got a final shape.

How is foreign policy formulated?

The national interests do not change basically. In countries like US, Russia and in other countries the leadership, the political party in power do not affect much. National security and national interests move in a uniform manner. The most

significant factors which influence the art of formulating the foreign policy are the opinions of leaders holding the highest position, individual thoughts, experience and the advises given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Moreover, the public opinion, experts' opinion, parliamentary decisions, political parties and cabinet decisions also influence this matter significantly. After 1962, India could clearly understand the role of these factors in formulating our foreign policy.

5 Relations with Neighboring Countries

The foreign policy of India does not confine only to the large countries such as US, Russia, Australia and China but it also reflects our cordial relations with small countries like Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Myanmar. Our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is making constant efforts to maintain good relations with neighbours. The disputes may arise in spite of having good relations, in the form of protests and even certain unpleasant incidents. The SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation] was established. Under the SAARC, with the mutual co-operation of the member nations, the relations are improving. [See the Chapter 11 for details]

The aims and objectives of both the UN and our country are almost the same [especially the policy of Nehru]. Therefore, others may praise India for this reason. In total, the foreign policy of India is an ideal combination of imagination and reality ❀

Exercises

I Answer in a word or sentence each.

- 1 What are the main factors of the foreign policy of Nehru?
- 2 Which treaty was signed by Nehru with China?

II Answer in 2-3 sentences each.

- 1 What do you mean by the Foreign Policy?
- 2 What are the aims and objectives of India's foreign policy?
- 3 How did Sastri and Indira Gandhi display their defence policy?
- 4 What are the contributions of Vajpayee to India's foreign policy?

III Discuss.

- 1 *India's foreign policy is helpful for establishing world peace.*
- 2 *The role of Nehru in India's foreign policy.*



LESSON 10

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

Introduction

The foreign policy of the country plays an important role in the nation's progress. In this background, the relations of India with its neighbours could be understood.

Competencies : Students

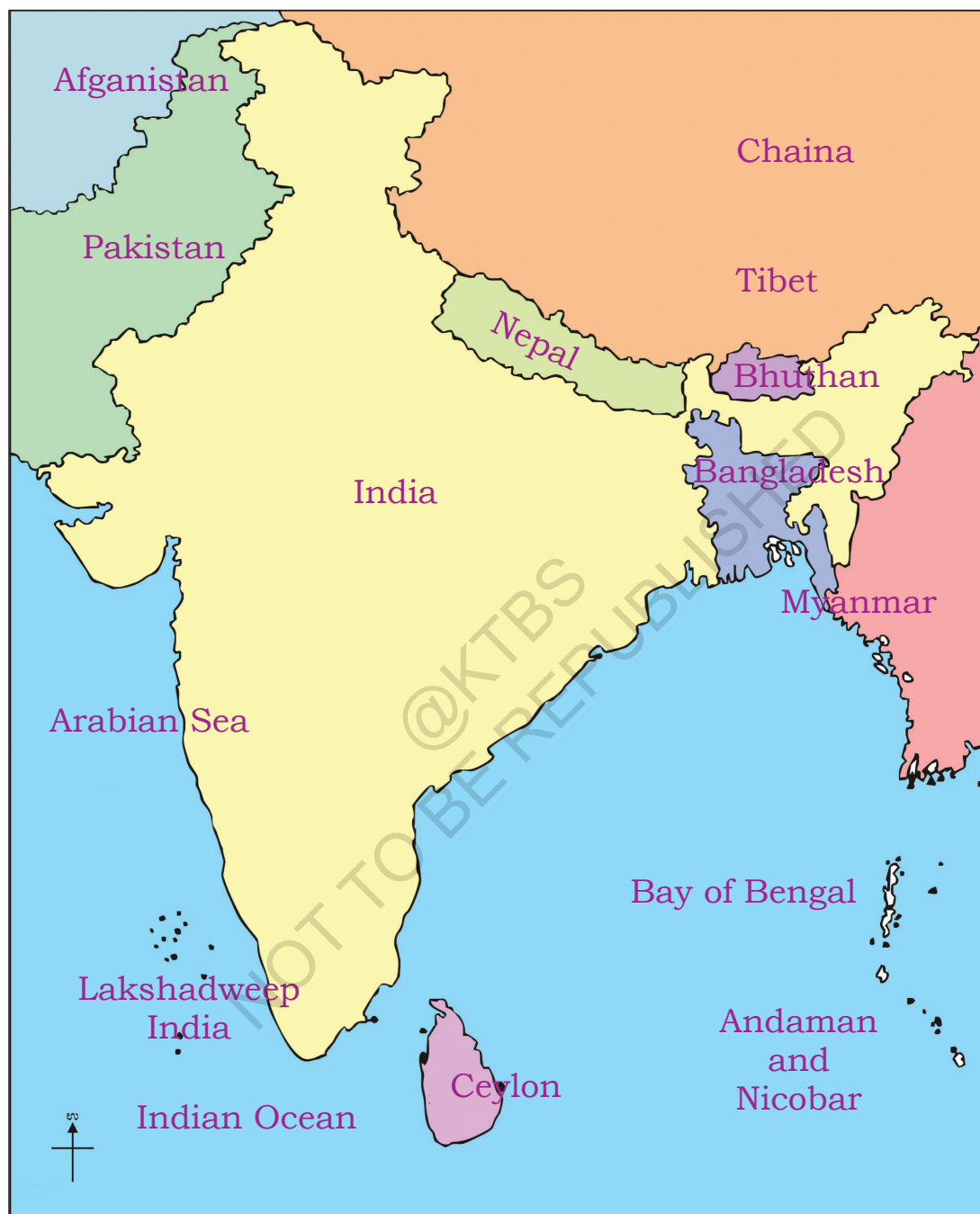
- 1 know India's diplomatic relations with its neighbouring countries.
- 2 appreciate the peaceful understanding of India with its neighbouring countries.
- 3 know India's economic, educational and cultural relations.
- 4 know the boundary problems, wars, terrorist activities, communal problems, water dispute of India with the neighbours.
- 5 develop the attitude of loving the neighbouring countries.



The economic affairs of South Asia are India centred. India is playing an important role in South Asian affairs due to its large size, geographical conditions, economic and military powers.

From the map we can make out that there are seven nations share their border with India. China, Nepal and Bhutan in the North, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the East, Pakistan in the North-West and Srilanka in the South.

India has a rich record of peace, friendly relations and co-operation with its neighbours. Though India has differences over several matters with its neighbours, it wants solutions through peaceful discussions. Therefore, it does not want its neighbours to be its burdens. Let us now know the relations of India with its neighbours.



Map 10.1 India and its neighboring nations

1 INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan which was a part of India, emerged as a separate nation in 1947. These two nations took birth well before they came into proper contact resulting in lack of understanding with each other. Therefore, several problems still remain unsolved. Some of the important problems are -

- Kashmir problem
- Military occupation
- Terrorism
- Water dispute
- Protection to minorities
- Development of Trade and Commerce etc.

The Kashmir problem is still a major obstacle in improvement of India-Pakistan relations. Till now, India and Pakistan have fought four wars [1947, 1965, 1971 and 1998]. In 1948, the Pakistani forces tried to occupy Kashmir but took control of few areas. It is known as Pak-Occupied Kashmir [PoK]. India has declared that Kashmir is the integral part of India. In this direction, the United States has been pursuing the bi-partisan policy. It is supplying arms to Pak for various reasons.

Activity: Discuss in group on Kashmir problem with the help of your teacher.

1962 - After Indo-China war, Pakistan has maintained close military relations with China. Pakistan has lent 2,700 square Kilometres of land area to China.

1965 - In this war, the Indian forces captured over 80,000 Pakistan soldiers but it released them and handed over to Pakistan. Kashmir problem can be solved only through peaceful dialogue between them.

There was a severe armed conflict between Pakistani forces and India backed East Pakistani forces. This war is known as the third war between India and Pakistan.

- 1971 – India and Pakistan war took place. A summit was held in 1972 at Shimla. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India. In the summit, it was decided to solve all the mutual problems including the Kashmir issue through peaceful talks. This is known as Shimla Agreement.



10.1 Indian soldiers fighting in the Kargil War

- 1999 – Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee started the bus service to Lahore from Amritsar after the Kargil military operations, in order to improve the mutual relations. He also tried to improve further relations through the Agra Summit. The talks failed as Pakistan continued to sponsor cross border terrorism against India. As a result, the Pak backed terrorists attacked the Parliament building of India on 13th December 2001. This event has further diluted the mutual relations.

Both the countries have been engaged in arms race in order to strengthen its military capabilities. It is accused

that in spite of such bitter incidents, still India wants peace talks with Pakistan.

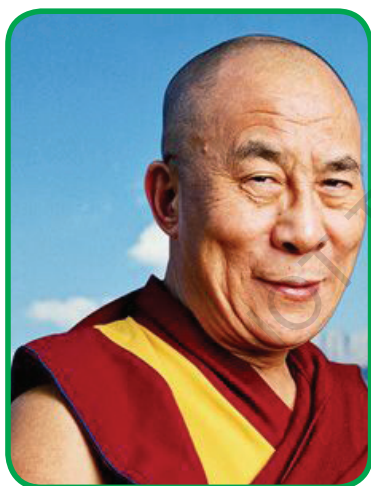
Activity: Discuss India-Pak engagement in arms race.

2 INDIA AND CHINA

China is an important neighbour to India as it shares a long record of border relations with India. India used its good offices to secure a permanent seat for China in the UN Security Council. India expected friendly relations with China since inception.

The matters related to Tibet and Arunachal Pradesh are the major causes for the Indo-China conflict.

India was disappointed when Chinese forces occupied Tibet in 1958. When China tried to suppress the sovereignty of Tibet, India reiterated its commitment to respect human rights and gave shelter to the Tibetan refugees. China condemned the policy of India and strongly accused India of interfering in its internal matters.



10.2 Dalai Lama



10.3 Prayer Hall, Bailukuppe

In 1958, Chinese forces gained control over Tibet. At this time, India provided shelter to more than 80,000 Tibetan refugees who lost their identity and fled to India with their spiritual leader Dalai Lama. They were rehabilitated in ten states of India. The Tibetan settlement centres are found at

Bailukuppe and Mundagod in Karnataka. India protested when the discontented Chinese forces occupied the territories of India in the east.

Activity: Prepare a report on the life style of Tibetan settlement at Bailukuppe and Mundagod during your trip with your teacher or collect information their lifestyle, religion etc.

The Chinese Prime Minister Chou-En-Lai who visited India in 1954 signed the Panchasheela Treaty with Nehru. You are already aware of its principles.

India made a request to China to make corrections in its textbooks wherein the territories of India have been shown within China. Chinese Prime Minister has agreed to do so, but nothing has been done in this direction.

In 1962, China occupied the territories from the East till Ladakh region [near Jammu and Kashmir] in the background of Tibetan problem. China unilaterally declared truce with India. Before this, it had already occupied 12,000 sq kms area belonged to India. Prime Minister Nehru who was a signatory to Panchasheela was upset with these developments. Even at present, the Line of Actual Control – LAC maintains the status-quo.

The highways between China and Pakistan and China's Pro-Pakistan policy have created apprehensions in India.

Chinese invasion of India

- The international border line of 3440 Kms between India and China was recognized by the then Foreign Secretary Sir Macmohan. Therefore, this is called Macmohan Line.
- China occupied 43,000 sq Kms of territories belonging to India in 1962 military invasion near Askichin and still maintains its control over these areas.
- Moreover, it has been claiming its right over 90,000 sq kms of area in the borders of India near Arunachal Pradesh.

3 INDIA, NEPAL AND BHUTAN

Nepal is in the North of India having its borders with the Himalayan belt. India and Nepal have close relations. The border areas of both these countries are free from disputes and are useful for trade and public traffic without interruption.

Nepal is a landlocked country and has to establish contacts with other countries through India only. China is another country which has close borders with Nepal. Since it is an overseas country, Nepal always likes to maintain good relations with India. The India-Nepal relations is based on the Friendship and Peace agreement of 1950. India has been specially helping Nepal in various areas like transport, communication, irrigation, power, forest, education etc.

India and Nepal who are signatories of 1950 Trade Agreement are entitled for tax free trade. The Maoist rebels who are gaining grounds in the recent years in Nepal have threatened their mutual relations. The mass killing of royal family members in Nepal has brought shame. Recently, the democratic set up is brought into force ending the age long monarchy in Nepal.

Bhutan

According to 1949 agreement, India has assured Bhutan that it will not interfere in its internal matters. Bhutan has formally agreed to seek India's help while dealing with the foreign affairs.

The efforts of India enabled Bhutan to secure a seat in the United Nations. India has extended economic co-operation to Bhutan from 1961-1981 and moreover gave complete financial aid for its projects. Bhutan is a member nation of SAARC.

4 INDIA AND SRILANKA

Srilanka is an island located to the South. India and Srilanka have cordial relations since the times of Ramayana.

The missionaries were sent to Srilanka by Emperor Ashoka for propagation of Buddhism. The cultural relations between India and Srilanka have been further strengthened.

Srilanka has two prominent communities called Sinhalese and Tamilians. Sinhalese are the original inhabitants of Srilanka. Tamilians are the ethnic group living in Srilanka. Both these communities have been engaged in constant conflicts. The Tamilians are fighting for their rights and for establishing a new Tamil state within Srilanka for the last two decades. India still wishes to maintain friendly relations with Srilanka. To settle differences, a peaceful solution is being explored by India.

India has signed agreement in 1974-76 with Srilanka for asserting its right over the Kachativ island situated between the Palk Strait. The Government of Srilanka made a request in 1987 to India to pacify the Tamil militants who were fighting for a separate Tamil state on its soil. Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi and Srilankan President Jayawardhene signed an agreement for sending the Indian Peace Keeping forces to Srilanka.

The Tamil community living in Srilanka protested the decision taken by India. A futile bid was made to assassinate the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi when he visited Srilanka. In spite of these developments, the militant Tamil organization called Liberation of Tamil Tigers Eelam [LTTE] assassinated Rajiv Gandhi on 21st May 1991. India is still trying to maintain good relations with Srilanka. After killing of the LTTE chief Vellupillai Prabhakaran, its militant activities have come to a halt. The government of Srilanka is bent upon finding solution within the framework of its constitution to the problem.

Activity: Collect more information on the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi from your teacher and other sources.

5 INDIA AND BANGLADESH

Bangladesh which was the part of Pakistan was called East Pakistan. The struggle for independent state began as early as 1960. The Awami League under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rehaman started a movement. The armed forces of India entered East Pakistan when the human rights were violated there. In 1971 the West Pakistan lost the war and later the East Pakistan emerged as an independent state called Bangladesh.

In 1972, the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh met in Dhaka and signed a treaty for promotion of friendship, co-operation and peace for 25 years. Consequently, the problems between the two countries found solutions thereafter.

The Chakma refugees of Bangladesh who are migrating to India from Chittagong hilly areas smuggle drugs and other problems are yet to be solved. The Bangladesh refugee influx into the Indian territories is still a major problem. The Government of Bangladesh which is harbouring the naxalite groups operating in the Eastern region is a matter of grave concern. Bangladesh continues friendly relations with India.

Activity: Discuss the role of India in the freedom movement of Bangladesh.

6 SAARC

The South Asian Nations have decided to start a regional association for promoting Co-operation called SAARC. In 1985, the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation] came into force. It comprised seven member nations originally. Afghanistan joined the SAARC as the eighth member [14th Summit held in 2007 at New Delhi]. India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Srilanka and Afghanistan are the member nations of SAARC.

Aims of SAARC

- To improve mutual faith and goodwill among the South Asian nations.
- To promote the welfare of the South Asian people
- To extend co-operation and collaboration in the economic, cultural, technical and scientific fields.
- To strengthen relations with the developed countries.

There are hurdles in the path of progress of member nations as the SAARC members expect unilateral response from India besides expressing fear and suspicion. ❀

////// EXERCISES ////

I Answer in 2-3 sentences each.

- 1 Which are the neighbouring countries of India?
- 2 Make a list of the hurdles in improving India-Pak relations.
- 3 What are the causes for India-China conflict?
- 4 Which borderline is still a problem between India and Pakistan?
- 5 Describe the role of India in securing freedom to Bangladesh.
- 6 Why did the LTTE make a secret plan to assassinate Rajiv Gandhi?
- 7 Which are major problems that exist between India and Bangladesh?
- 8 What are the results of 1962 India-China war?
- 9 What are the aims of the SAARC?



Activities

- 1 Collect information on India's neighbouring nations along with their national flags.
- 2 Locate the neighbouring nations of India in the map.

LESSON 11

THE WORLD PROBLEMS

Introduction

There is no nation free from any problem. Generally, problems such as security, economic exploitation, communal clashes, water sharing or border disputes continue to confront the world. There is arms race between the nations. Several developed nations of the world have differences in their principles among them, the problems faced by the nations are discussed in this chapter.

Competencies : Students

- 1 understand the meaning and effects of problems such as terrorism, arms race and communal clashes which hinder world peace.
- 2 analyze the causes for economic inequality in the world.
- 3 understand the importance of safeguarding human rights through knowing the situations that violate the human rights.
- 4 realize our role as citizens in establishing the world peace.



The world is scientifically and technologically expanding. The relations are worsening on account of loss of human values. The world is facing several problems. Some of them are violation of human rights, communal conflicts, arms race, economic inequality, terrorism etc. Let us know about them.

1 HUMAN RIGHTS

The human rights are based on the principle that by birth all human beings are equal and should respect each other. Everyone is eligible to enjoy these rights without any discrimination. Everyone has the right to live and enjoy the rights. Acts of slavery, torture, illegal arrest and imprisonment are prohibited. Some of the principles present in the declaration are adopted in the constitutions of the world.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights: The movement for enforcement of Universal declaration of Human rights got momentum during the time of world war-II when German dictator Hitler murdered lakhs of Jews and the prisoners of war were ill treated. In 1948, the United Nations Organization adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Thereafter, a movement began worldwide in order to safeguard, create awareness, publicize and implement these rights. Some of the important principles are incorporated in the Indian Constitution. They are called fundamental rights.

The root of individual development is in safeguarding the human rights. The rights which help in leading a life of dignity are called Human Rights. The basic aim of human rights is that everyone is equal and should lead a decent life, without discrimination based on race, gender, religion, sect, community, language or region. If Government or non-Governmental agencies engage in curtailing or refusing to enforce them, amounts to violation of human rights.

Activity: Make a list of the Human Rights.

The fight for protection of human rights has become constant in India. During the freedom movement in the early period of 20th century, the leader of the freedom movement Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak laid a foundation for human rights. While standing in the court hall on charges of sedition he thundered and said – "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it".

The human rights are called fundamental rights in our constitution. Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Religious, cultural and educational rights, right to constitutional remedies and right against exploitation are some of them. The Government of India passed the Human Rights Act in 1993. The head office of the Human Rights Commission is located in New Delhi.

Protection of Human rights at the Global Level

The headquarters for Human Rights is located at Geneva in Switzerland. The United Nations is responsible for safeguarding the civilian politics, cultural, economic, social and fundamental rights of all the people of the world. It has established the office of the Commissioner for Human Rights in all the nations.

2 ARMS RACE AND DISARMAMENT

Every country is attempting to achieve superiority through development of their military power these days. USA, France, Britain, Russia and many nations have increased their economic resources by way of production and selling of arms to many nations. Small countries are apprehensive that the large nations may overpower them politically. The entire mankind is shaken due to fear, insecurity and instability.

Arms Race

Many significant changes took place in war technology and war weapons as a result of the Second World War. On account of technological advancement, the US was able to drop the atomic bombs on Japan in 1945. Thereafter, the entire weapon system was classified into Conventional Weapons and Atomic Weapons.

US for the first time designed and used the atomic weapon in 1945. Thereafter, countries such as Britain, France, China and India in 1974 started developing atomic weapons. It led to arms race. The arms race aggravated between US and Russia on a large scale. The fear spread in the whole world that in the event of using these weapons, the entire human race will get destroyed. The disarmament talks also figured in the midst of

arms race. The powerful nations tried to reduce the strength of forces and arms of other nations whenever the disarmament talks was tabled without reducing their own atomic weapons. An exhaustive dialogue took place in the field for the reduction of biological, chemical and conventional weapons.

Role of the United Nations: UN took urgent measures for disarmament since its inception. It appointed the Nuclear Commission in 1945. The disarmament treaties were signed in the 1960s.

Important International Treaties

1963 - The Partial Test Ban Treaty.

1966 - The Outer Space Agreement.

1968 - Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty - NPT

Between the large nations, there was a dialogue on imposition of limiting arms during 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. These talks are called Strategic Arms Limitation Talks – SALT.

The historic treaty called Strategic Arms Limitation Talks [SALT] was signed in 1992 by Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev and US President George Bush. The SALT treaty reduced the nuclear power of both the factions by 30%. In 1992, another treaty was signed by them with a proposal to reduce 2/3rd of the nuclear arms by the year 2000. This is the latest important development. The actual position is that the powerful nations bid goodbye to total disarmament. At present, no country is capable to face the military might of the US. For a long time, US enjoys the status of a super power in the world. However, the fear of nuclear war is haunting the world.

Activity: Collect the name and pictures of fighter planes of India



11.1 Mirage 2000 Fighter



11.2 MIG Aircraft



11.3 Battle Tank



11.4 Missile

3 Policy of Racial Discrimination

The difference in human skin colour as white and black is called the policy of racial discrimination. The political, economic and social rights were denied to the blacks as the blacks were considered inferiors and whites as superiors. This policy was followed in South Africa by the Whites. Even in India, the English rulers naturally denied certain human rights to the Indians on the basis of racial discrimination.

Abraham Lincoln was the first leader in the world to oppose the policy of racial discrimination. While declaring that nobody was a slave to anyone and nobody was a master to anyone, he fought against the practice of slavery. Another American to fight against the policy of racial discrimination was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He is called the Gandhi of America.

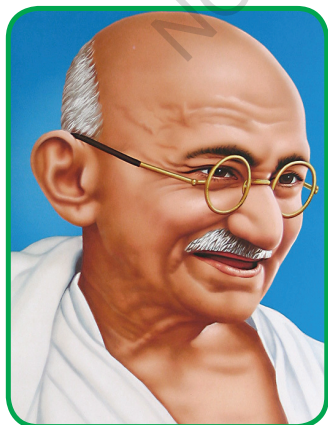
Gandhi fought peacefully against this in South Africa. Later Dr. Nelson Mandela who was influenced by Gandhi fought continuously for the rights of the blacks in South Africa. The racial discrimination ended as a result of his campaign.



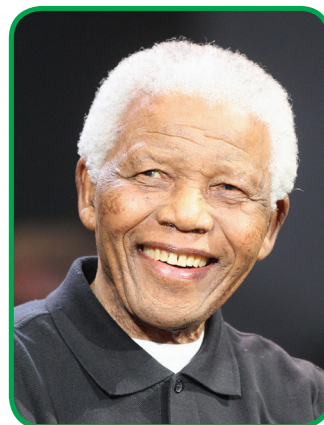
11.5 Abraham Lincoln



11.6 Dr. Martin Luther King



11.7 Mahatma Gandhi



11.8 Dr. Nelson Mandela

Dr. Nelson Mandela was elected the President of South Africa in 1993. The racial discrimination is no longer a problem there.

Apartheid

The practice of racial discrimination by the English against the blacks in South Africa was called Apartheid. Apartheid is the word of God. The Dutch argued that this is referred specially in the Bible.

Activity: Policy of racial discrimination and Gandhiji – Discuss this topic.

4 Economic inequality

The problem that is haunting the contemporary world is the economic inequality. Based on economic status, the nations are classified into three groups:

- Developed Nations [countries which are advanced] e.g. US, Russia, Japan, Britain etc.
- Developing Nations [countries which are advancing] e.g. India, Brazil, Egypt etc.
- Backward Nations e.g. Ethiopia, Somalia etc.

The economic difference is clearly noticed between the backward and developed nations. Some European nations and US are superior to other nations in the economic front. Other nations have accepted the developed nations as their model. Nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America realized that political growth is not possible without economic independence and they are striving for economic development. The major cause for the economic backwardness was the colonial policy of the rulers. The developed nations who have accepted the fact began to help the backward nations.

The compromise reached between these two groups was

discussed in the North-South Dialogue. North means the nations who are economically powerful and South means the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America who suffered under the colonialism.

The problem of economic inequality has assumed gigantic proportion in the world. Economic and social problems are closely related to the growth of population, unemployment, poverty and scarcity of basic facilities.

The developed nations imposed certain conditions on the developing nations while lending aid-

- The countries which receive help are required to purchase the readily available goods from the helping country.
- Transfer of technology from the helping nations to the countries receiving the help.
- Purchasing of military weapons from the helping countries.



11.9 Skyscrapers of USA



11.10 A Poor Family of Ethiopia

Agreements reached in the North-South talks.

- *Agreement of World Trade Organization [WTO]*
- *Doha Accord*
- *Bali Talks*

Activity: *Make a list of Multi National Companies of India.*

5 Terrorism

Terrorism is a major problem of the world today. The terrorist outfits are attempting to render the civilized societies and the governments useless by terrorist acts and creating fear in people's mind. The terrorism took birth on account of political, dogmatic and religious reasons. The linguistic and communal differences are also the roots of terrorism apart from the above. An individual or a group who wages war to make people apprehensive by acts of fear is called terrorism.

Countries of Asia such as Pakistan, India, Nepal, Afghanistan, Srilanka face the menace of terrorism including America and England. The terrorists declared themselves as Separatists, Freedom Fighters, God's soldiers, Jihadists, Revolutionaries, Fayyads, Mujahiddin's or guerillas.

Terrorist organizations of Asia

- 1 *Khalistan type terrorism of Punjab of 1980s.*
- 2 *LTTE terrorist outfit of Srilanka.*
- 3 *Extremist terrorism of Kashmir.*
- 4 *Lashkar-e-Toyiba, Jaish-E-Muhammed based in Pakistan.*
- 5 *Naxalite movements of Bengal, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh states.*
- 6 *ULFA terrorism in Assam.*
- 7 *Taliban type terrorism of Afghanistan.*

India is facing the terrorist menace both from inside and outside. The Central and the State Governments have established Anti Terrorist Squads to suppress terrorist activities.

Terrorism has also affected the democratic system. Some of them are –

- Dominance of fear : Peace is essential for progress of democracy. This is impossible through terrorism. Punjab became a victim of terrorism in 1980s. The elections were not held for eight years due to this reason.
- The terrorists take law into their hands. Moreover, they have their own courts. Such acts are noticed in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and other naxal affected areas.
- Kidnap : The terrorists kidnapped Rubia Sayeed, daughter of Union Home Minister Mufti Mohammed Sayeed and demanded for release of four extremists from custody.
- Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by the terrorists for sending the Indian Peace Keeping Forces to Srilanka.

Major terrorist acts in the last 15 years in India :

Mar 12, 1993 Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai
Dec 13, 2001 Attack on Parliament building, New Delhi
Dec 28, 2005 Attack on Indian Instt. of Science, Bengaluru
Nov 26, 2008 Twin explosions [Taj Hotel attack] Mumbai
April 17, 2010 Attack on Chinnaswamy stadium, Bengaluru
July 07, 2013 Attack in Buddha Gaya, Gaya



11.11 Terrorist Attack on the Parliament House



11.12 Taj Hotel Attack by Pakistan Terrorist

Many political leaders have become martyrs as victims of terrorism. For e.g. Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Officer on Duty Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan of Indian Army, Maharashtra Police Officer Vijay Karkare etc.



11.13 Rajiv Gandhi



11.14 Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan

The Parliament of India accepted the Control of Terrorist Acts in 2002. The U.P.A. Government enforced the Prohibition of Unlawful Acts to suppress terrorism in 2004. As a result, the terrorist activities were reduced to some extent.



11.15 Prime Minister Manmohan Singh offering floral tribute to Martyrs

5 Naxal Movement

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the national security is threatened due to Maoist activities. Around 83 districts of central India are called naxal affected areas. The naxal activities are expanding everywhere as a result of poverty, unemployment, arrogance of rich people, negligence by politicians, entry of multi-national companies etc. The naxals are shedding blood by killing politicians, police officers and innocent civilians though they can find solutions by peaceful means. They are disturbing peace by sowing the seeds of displeasure.

Chikkamagaluru, Udupi, South Canara and Kodagu have become centres of naxal activities. They are now attracting the youths to join the naxal groups to strengthen their organization. The Home department of Karnataka has devised a new plan to suppress naxalism. Certain training and employment schemes are being started exclusively for youths of Malnad region to prevent them from joining such organizations. Special development programmes are implemented in the naxal affected areas.

Activity: Collect information on the effects of terrorism and prepare a report.

The world can turn into a beautiful flower garden if the peace prevails and everyone begins to feel that they are one. ❀

////// Exercises //////////////////////////////////////

I Answer in one or two sentences each.

- 1 What are the problems faced by the world?
- 2 When did Universal Declaration of Human Rights come into force?
- 3 What are the functions of Human Rights Protection Act?
- 4 Name the Disarmament Treaties.
- 5 What do you mean by policy of racial discrimination?
- 6 Who was the first leader to oppose the policy of racial discrimination?
- 7 Who is called the Gandhi of America?
- 8 What are the bad effects of terrorism on India's democracy?



Activities

- 1 Enact a drama relating to situations that lead to violation of human rights.
- 2] Make a list of functions of the State Human Rights Commission.
- 3] Organize a debate on India's role in facing terrorism and finding solutions.



LESSON 12

AUSTRALIA-THE FLATTEST CONTINENT

Introduction

Study of location, extent and Physical setting of Australia. Its Physical divisions, rivers climate, natural vegetation, agriculture, animal husbandry, minerals, industries. Population growth, distribution and density.

Competencies : Students

1. Identify the position of Australia in the world, its location and physical setting.
2. Describe the physical divisions, rivers, climate and natural vegetation of Australia.
3. Know the relationship between agriculture and animal husbandry of Australia.
4. Highlight the minerals and industries.
5. Discuss the growth, distribution and density of population.

1 Location, Extent and Physical Setting



Australia - Location: The continent of Australia is situated completely in the Southern and the Eastern Hemisphere. It lies between 10.45° , and 43.39° , south latitude and 113.9° , E and 153.39° East longitudes. The Tropic of Capricorn passes approximately through the central part of the continent.

Extent: Australia is the smallest continent both in terms of area and population. The total area of the continent including the island of Tasmania, is 76.82 lakh km^2 . It is double the size of India and a little smaller than the USA and the seventh among the continents in order of size. The continent is 3,940 km from North to South and 4,350 km from West to East. Its coastal line is 19,310 km long.



Map 12.1 Australia (Political)

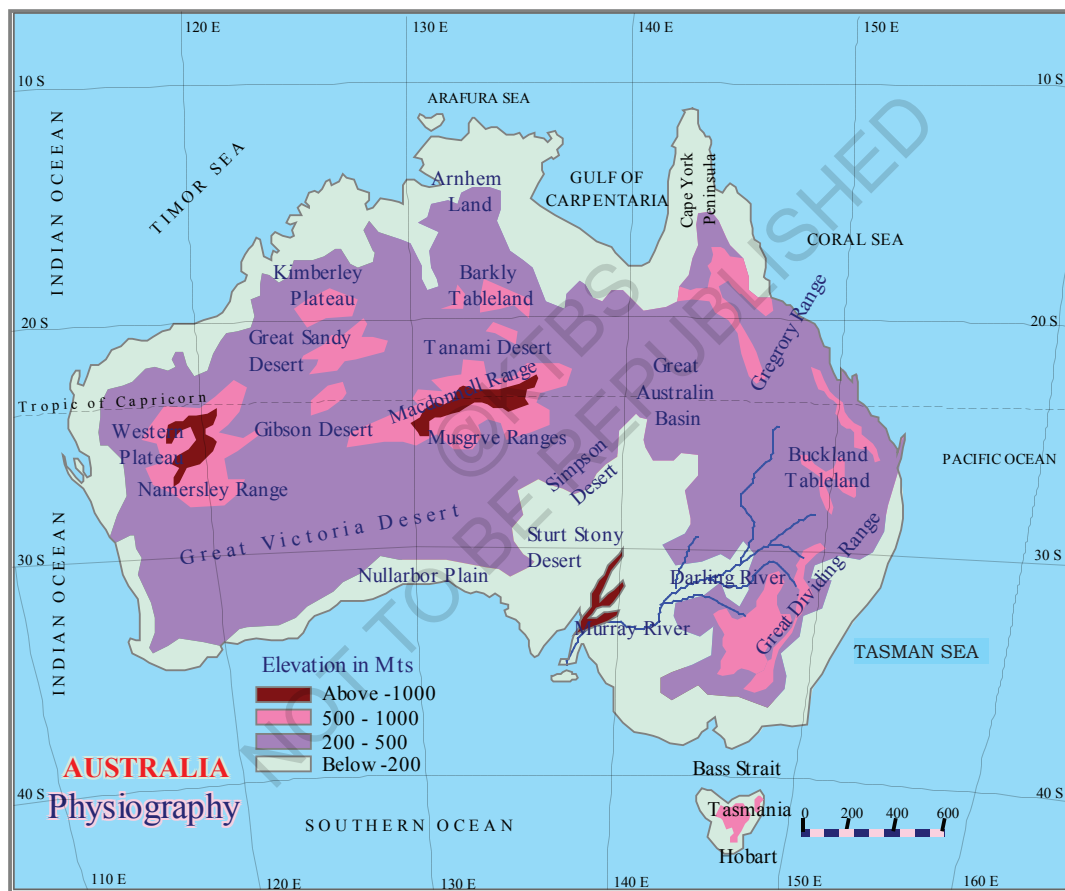
The term 'Australia' is derived from 'Austral' (Latin) meaning South.

The term 'Oceania' especially refers to about 10,000 islands of Central and Southern Pacific Ocean of which Australia is an important part.

Physical Setting : The continent of Australia is located between the Indian ocean and the Pacific ocean. It is bound by Timor sea and Arafura Sea in the North West, Torres Strait and Coral sea in North East, Tasman Sea in the South East and the Great Australian Bight in the South.

2 Physical Divisions and Rivers System

Physical divisions : Out of the total land surface in Australia 94% is less than 600 m above sea level, comprising of flat low land. Therefore it is known as the 'Flattest Continent'. Since most of the continent is occupied by the desert it is also known as 'Desert Continent'. Structurally, Australia was a part of the ancient Gondwana land.



Map 12.2 Australia (Physical)

On the basis of topography, Australia can be divided into 3 physical divisions. They are as follows:

1. The Eastern Highlands
2. The Plateau Lowlands
3. The Western Plateau.

Australia was discovered by Capt. James Cook (Europe) in 17th century. So it is called the New Continent.

1 The Eastern Highlands : This physical division lies in the eastern part of the continent, It extends from Cape York in the north to the base strait in Tasmania in the south. The mountain range, the Great Dividing Range lies roughly parallel to east coast of Australia. It has steep slopes on the eastern side but it slopes gently to the west. They formed a formidable barrier to the early settlers who reached the eastern coast of Australia. So they came to be known as "The Great Dividing Range". In New South Wales, the steep slopes, are known as "Australian Alps" and "New England Ranges" and some of the high peaks are covered with snow in winter season . Mt.Kosciusko (2234 m) in the division is the highest peak of the continent.

The Great Barrier Reef extends north to south for about 2000 k.m, beyond the east coast of Australia. It is a long stretch of coral reef.

2 The Central Lowlands : It extends from the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north to the Encounter Bay in the south. It lies to the west of Eastern high lands. It has inland drainage. The rivers flows towards lake Eyre which is situated in the central part of the region. The world's largest artesian basin is located here.

The central low lands can be divided into 3 basins :

- 1) The Murray- Darling Basin
- 2) The Lake Eyre Basin and
- 3) The Carpentaria lowlands.



12.1 Artesian wells

The Murray - Darling Basin is separated from the Lake Eyre basin and it is in the north. It is a rich agricultural area of the continent with adequate water supply. The Lake Eyre Basin is a vast Saucer Shaped area. It lies to the north of Murray-Darling basin.



12.2 River Murray



12.3 River Darling

It is the lowest part of Australia and the bed of Lake Eyre is the lowest point. Many salt lakes are found here. Much of the region is barren desert and very sparsely populated. The Carpentarian Low land lies to the north of lake Ere basin, separated from the Barkly plateau. It is drained by the rivers Flinders and Mitchell.

3 The Western Plateau : It extends from the gulf of Carpentaria to Inslow, it has Perth and Albany in south east. This tableland occupies more than two third of the continent. It is mainly a desert area on which dunes are mostly mobile. Some of the famous deserts located here are the Great Sandy Desert, Great Victoria Desert and Simpson Desert. The plateau is as old as Deccan plateau of India. There are some isolated Inselbergs and hillocks. Among them Musgrave and Macdonnell are the heighest ranges in central Australia.

Rivers System : There are a few rivers in Australia. As result of great aridity and high temperature, a large part of Australia is a desert. Most of the rivers of Australia are short and flow into the lakes and they are more than the rivers which flow into the sea. Most of the rivers of Australia rise in the Eastern Highlands.



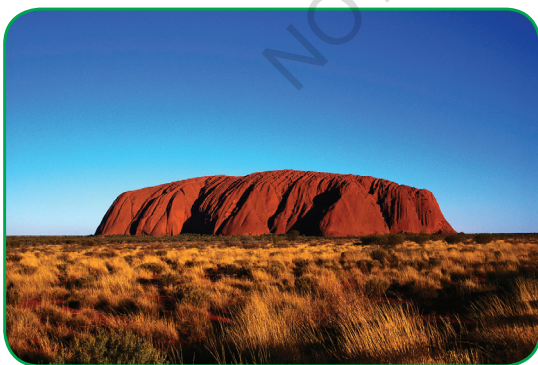
Map 12.3 Australia - Rivers

The Murray is the most important river in Australia. It rises near Mt. Kosciuszko in the south eastern part of New South Wales. In the beginning, it flows west, then south west (2500 km) and finally flows into the Bay of Encounter. The Darling, Lachlan and Murrumbidge are its main tributaries. This river is useful for navigation in certain seasons.

The east flowing rivers are short and swift. They are the Hunter, the east Flitzroy and Belyando. The rivers Mitchel, Gilbert and Flinders in the north eastern part, flow towards north west and join the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Daly, Victoria, west Flitzeroy and others flow northward and north westward and joins the Timor sea.

The Rivers Cooper Creek, Diamantina and Mucumba drain into Lake Eyre. Rivers Murchison, Avon, Black Wood etc. drain into the Indian Ocean.

There are some lakes in Australia. They are small in size and most of them are Salt lakes eg. Lake Eyre, Lake Gairdner, Lake Torrence, Lake Blache etc. and of these Lake Eyre is the largest. The world's largest monolithic rock Ayers Rock lies to the west of lake Eyre.



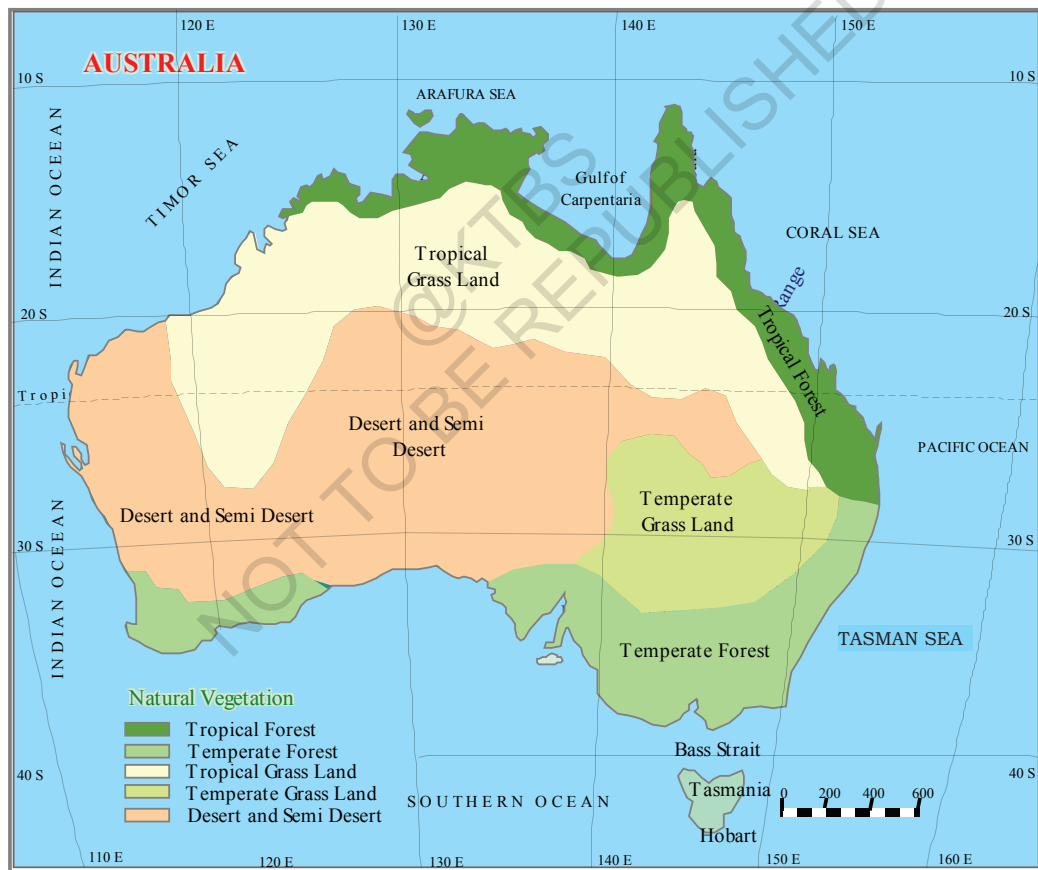
12.4 Ayers (uluru) Rock



12.5 Lake Eyre

3 Climate and Natural Vegetation

Climate : As mentioned earlier the Tropic of Capricorn passes through the middle of the continent. Hence, the climate of Australia is tropical and sub-tropical. High temperature prevails throughout the year in a large part of the continent. A cold ocean current along the western coast has made western Australia a hot desert the northern areas experience monsoon climate and the southern coast experiences Mediterranean type of climate.



Map 12.4 Australia - Natural Vegetation

Winter season : Due to its location in the Southern Hemisphere the seasons of Australia are opposite to those of

the Northern Hemisphere. When it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere it is winter in Australia. Winter extends from June to August. During this season, the temperature is low and it decreases southward. But the pressure is high. The winds blow from the land towards sea. They do not bring much rain. The climate during this season is dry and hot. But in Tasmania it is quite different.

Summer Season : The period from December to February is considered as the summer season. High temperature and low humidity are the chief characteristics of this season. The temperature is higher in West Australia than in East Australia. It is moderate in the south eastern parts and Tasmanian island. Pressure is low in inland areas. So, the winds blow from the sea to the land and bring a little rain. The south and south eastern parts of the continent receive more rainfall during this season.

The cyclones in Australia are known as 'Willy Willies'.

In general, rainfall in Australia is like the monsoon type which is unreliable both in time and space the annual rainfall over south eastern, northern and south western coastal areas is more than 75 cm. It is below 25 cm in the largest interior desert of Australia.

Natural Vegetation : The scarcity of dense forests is the distinguishing feature of Australia. Most of the continent is covered with grasslands, shrubs and open woodlands. It reflects the climate of Australia. The different types of vegetation in Australia are as follows.

1 Tropical Forests : They are found in the northern and north- eastern coastal areas of Australia. They occupy a very small area which is patchy and palm, ash, leech and cedar are the important trees.

2 Temperate Forests : They are mostly found in the mountainous and hilly areas of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. They are also known as hilly forests. The important trees are eucalyptus, acacia, pine and callitris. Eucalyptus is mainly used for oil and paper making.

3 Grasslands : There are two types of grass lands in Australia : i) Tropical grass lands Savannah and ii) Temperate grass lands Downs.

The first one is located to the west of the eastern highlands in Queensland, central parts of North Australia and northern parts of west Australia. This is called "Savannah grasslands". The latter one is largely found in Murray Darling Basin. This is the temperate grassland and is known as 'Downs'. It is used for pastoral activity. In these grass lands 'Tussock' 'Mitchel' and 'Astreble' grass species are found. The tussock grasslands are the best for sheep rearing.



12.6 Savanna Grassland



12.7 Downs Grasslands

4 Shrublands : These occupy the southern and western parts of Western Australia, the southern part of South Australia, the western part of New South Wales and a small

area in southern Queensland. Shrubs are common due to scanty rainfall. Acacia is dominant here, eucalyptus trees are scattered, cactus and thorny plants are more in the arid parts.

5 Desert Vegetation : This type of vegetation is found in the central and eastern parts of western Australia, where the rainfall is very scanty and cactus, salt bush grass and many other thorny bushes grow. They have special devices to withstand the dry desert climate.



12.8 Ash tree



12.9 Cedar



12.10 Palm



12.11 Eucalyptus

6 Wild life. The important carnivorous mammals of Australia are the dingo or wild dog, numbat, quoll and Tasmanian devil. Marsupials includes Kangaroos, Wallabies, Koala and Wombat. Kangaroo is the national animal. They travel by hopping on their long hind legs. Monotreme, egg laying animals are platypus, echidna etc. The most distinctive

is the platypus, a water dwelling animal. It gives birth by laying eggs. When the eggs hatch the baby platypus feed on the milk secreted from two patches of skin midway along the mother belly. The echidna or spiny ant and termites eater is another monotreme.

There are variety of birds which include emu cassowaries, black-swan, fairy penguin kookaburra, lyrebird and Currawongs. Koala (resembling a teddy bear) Emu is a large flightless bird. Kookaburras are best known for their human sounding laughter. Lyre bird resembles the beautiful peacock. Snakes and poisonous reptiles are common.



12.12 Kangaroo



12.13 Wallabies



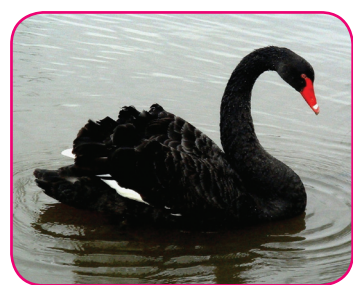
12.14 Dingo



12.15 Koala



12.16 Emu



12.17 Lyre bird

Australia is a land of rare animals. Around 60% of its native birds are not found anywhere else in the world. Kangaroo is the national symbol of Australia.

5 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Agriculture : Agriculture is one of occupations of Australia. But the cultivable area is small and accounts for only 4% of the land in Australia. It is mainly found the coastal plains and river basins. Only 4.4 percent of the population is engaged directly in agriculture. The white people in particular are engaged in agriculture.

Due to scanty and untimely rainfall, unfertile sandy soil and lack of irrigation facilities, the cultivated area is limited. However, Australia is mostly self sufficient as it meets requirements of agricultural produce in spite of the difficulties faced.

In Australia, extensive farming is in practice. The size of the holdings is large and modern methods of cultivation are followed and importance is given to commercial crops as they are needed for export. A variety of crops are grown in the continent ie. wheat, sugarcane, cotton, maize, tobacco. A variety of fruits and vegetables are grown in South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.



12.18 Wheat



12.19 Sugar Cane



12.20 Tobacco



12.21 Cotton



12.22 Apple

The Murray- Darling basin is the most important wheat growing area. Australia exports about 70% of its total production of wheat.

Maize is another food crop in Australia. It is used as feed for fattening live stock. It is mainly grown in Queensland and New South Wales. Rice is grown on a small scale mainly in the Murray- Darling basin and the Coastal Queensland.

Sugarcane is an important commercial crop in Australia. It is cultivated mainly in the region extending from northern New South Wales to north Queensland along the eastern coast. Tobacco is another cash crop. It is mainly grown in Queensland. A variety of fruits and vegetables are grown in Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales.

Animal Husbandry : This is an important occupation in Australia. Australia is very popular as a country of pastoral activity as sheep and cattle are reared for wool, meat, skin and dairy products.



12.23 Sheep Rearing

Sheep rearing is a dominant economic activity in Australia. Sheep are reared in larger numbers in the continent. Australia is the leading producer and exporter of wool in the world. The vast grasslands, water from the artesian wells, cool and dry climate, modern methods of sheep rearing and wide market facilities have encouraged sheep rearing. Nearly 75% of the

Australian sheep are merino type which yield fine wool and Sheep are raised on huge farms called 'Stations'.

Cattle are reared for a multiple of purposes, i.e. milk, meat and other products for dairy products. In the temperate grasslands downs and in Savannah grasslands beef cattle are reared.

6 Minerals and Industries

Minerals: Australia has enough mineral resources. Its important minerals are iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, copper, nickle, tin and uranium. Besides, power resources namely coal, petroleum and natural gas are also available. Many of these minerals are exported.

Australia is an important producer of iron ore. The major iron ore producing centres are Iron knob, Iron Monarch, Iron Baron Hill, Pilbara and Yampi. A large portion of iron produced in the continent is exported to Japan.

The main bauxite producing regions of Australia are Weipa, Gove, Mitchell platea and Jarrahdale. Australia is rich in bauxite and is the worlds largest producer of bauxite. Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie are the famous gold mining centres in Australia. Gold is also available in certain parts of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

Lead, Zinc occur together, silver is a by product. These minerals are mainly produced in broken hills (New South Wales), Revison and Risdon (Tasmania), Mount Isa (Queens land) and Arthur River basin (Northern Territory).

Copper is largely produced in New South Wales. The Gulf of Carpentaria is a major region for manganese mining. Australia has abundant reserves of uranium. Its deposits are mainly

located in the Northern Territory (60%) Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland.

Coal, petroleum and natural gas are the main source of power in Australia. Australia is rich in coal resources, It is mostly mined in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. Australia produces sufficient coal to meet its own requirement. It also has some surplus for export. Australia is a minor producer of petroleum. Moonie, Roma, Rough Range and Bass Strait are the main oil mining areas. Dongare, Bass Strait, Mercenia and Roma are the major producers of natural gas.

Industries: At present, Australia has attained an important position in various manufacturing industries. Its mineral wealth agricultural development, progress in science and technology, availability of capital and wide market are some of the most important factors for the development of industries. From the beginning, industries of Australia are dependent on foreign investors. Japanese are the foremost among the investors. The major industries and producing centres are as follows.

- ✧ Iron and Steel Industry
- ✧ Automobile Industry
- ✧ Ship building
- ✧ Electrical machinery
- ✧ Textiles
- ✧ Paper, Paperboard and Pulp industries
- ✧ Oil Refining



12.24 Industrial City Sydney

Aircraft (Sydney, Melbourne), flour milling, fruit and fish canning, chemical industry and tanneries are other industries of Australia.

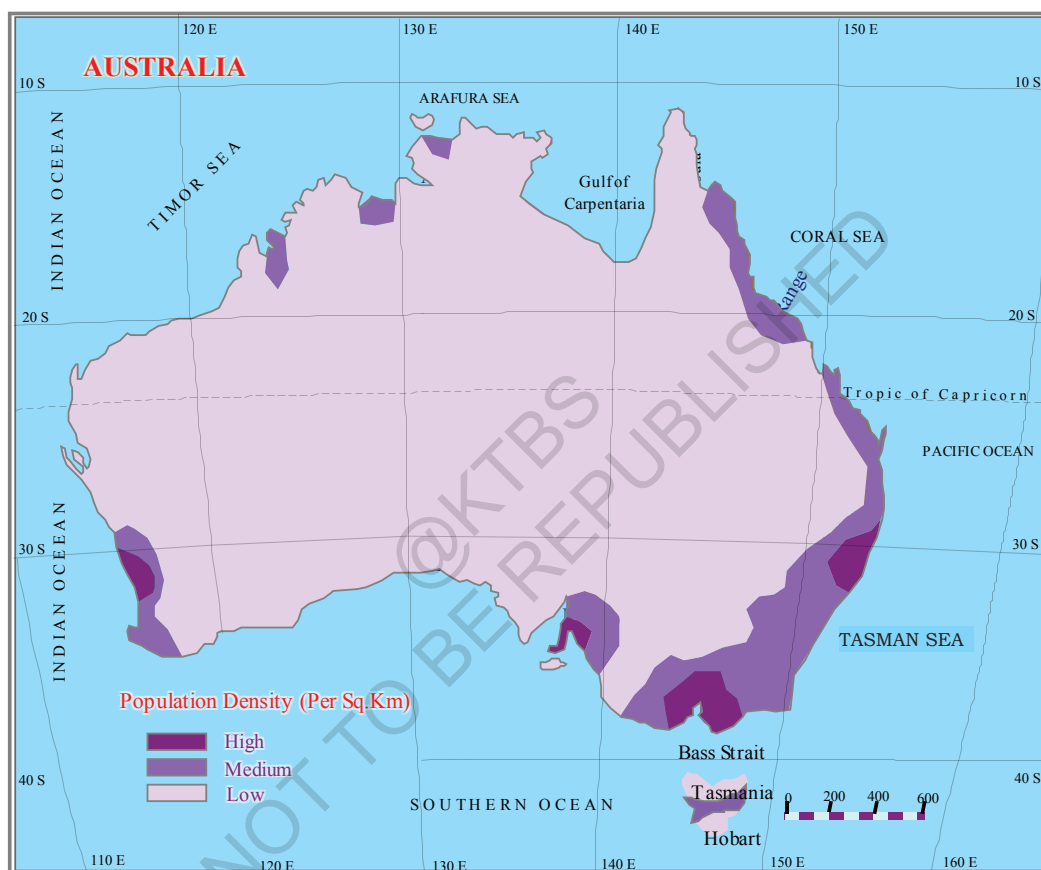
7 Population

As mentioned earlier Australia is not only small in terms of size but it also has small population. Its total population was 20.0 million in 2012, which accounts for only 0.31% of the world's population. In 1860 the population was 1.15 million, and it rose to 10.0 million in 1960, 14.8 million in 1980 and 18.7 million in 1998. It indicates that the growth of population increased till the end of the last century.

Distribution : The distribution of population in Australia is uneven and sparse. The vast interior Territory of Australia is almost without inhabitants. New South Wales is the most populated state in Australia. Victoria state has the second place and followed by South Australia. Tasmania is sparsely populated and nearly 50% of the population in the continent lives in six capital cities, namely Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Newcastle.

Density : Australia is one of the countries with very low density of population in the world. The average density of population is only 3 persons per sq km . It varies from one place to another. Population density is very high in a few urban and industrial centres, capital cities along the east coast of the continent namely Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland,

Tasmania etc. Moderate density is found in the south eastern and south western parts. In contrast 80% of the continent covered by desert and semi desert, it has the lowest density. The general pattern of population distribution is a remarkable reflection of geographical influence.



Map 12.25 Australia - Population Density

In Australia urban population is more (85%) than rural population (15%). ❀

New terms

Island continent, Gondwana, Saucer shape, Monolithic rock, Coral reef, Kangaroo, Lyre, Dingo, Kukuaburra, Wallaby, Echidna, Koala and Inselberg.

Exercises

I Answer the following Questions.

1. Australia is known as the flattest continent. Why?
2. Explain the location and extent of Australia.
3. What are the major physical divisions of Australia?
4. Write a note on the river systems of Australia.
5. What are the main crops of Australia?
6. Which are the important minerals of Australia?
7. Mention the important industries of Australia.
8. Mention the products exported from Australia.
9. Density of population in Australia is low. Why?
10. Mention the grasslands found in Australia.



Activities

1. With the help of a map of Australia in a good Atlas identify the mountains rivers and lakes of Australia. Mark them on outline map.
2. Observe the surrounding areas of your place. Make a list of the crops, vegetation, animals and birds there.



LESSON 13

ANTARCTICA-THE WHITE CONTINENT

Introduction

Study of location, extent and physical setting of Antarctica. Its physical features, natural vegetation and animal life, expedition, Antarctic Treaty and research stations.

Competencies

1. Know the location, extent and physical setting of Antarctica.
2. Understand the physical features, land and water bodies of the continent.
3. Understand the natural vegetation and animal life of Antarctica.
4. Describe the expedition, treaty and important research stations of Antarctica.

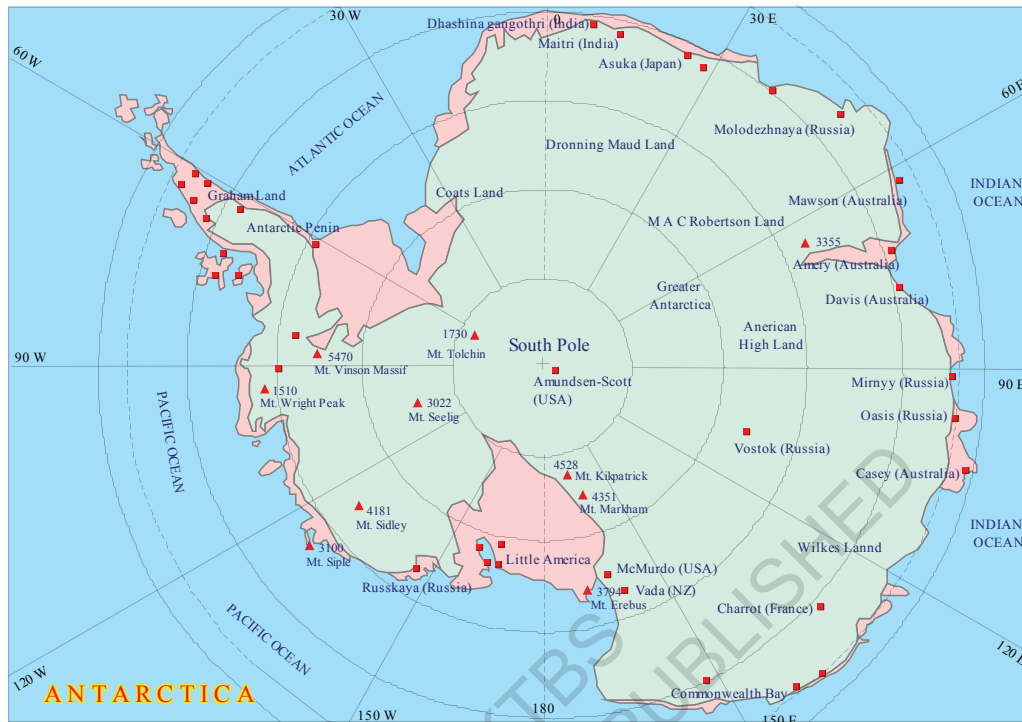
1 Location, Extent and Physical Setting



Location : Antarctica is the continent which surrounds the South Pole. Most of the continent lies within the Antarctic Circle or $66^{\circ}.30'$ south latitude. A unique position of the continent is that it is opposite to the Arctic ocean around the North pole.

Extent : Antarctica is the fifth largest continent. Its total area is 14.2 million km^2 . It is larger than China and India and is more than half the size of the U.S.A.

Physical Setting : The continent of Antarctica is surrounded by a water body. It is often called the Southern Ocean or Antarctic Ocean. But it is not a separate water body. Instead it is formed by the meeting of southern parts of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Cape Horn, the southern extreme end of South America is the nearest land to this continent. It lies at a distance of 990km. Antarctica is bound by the Indian Ocean in the east, Pacific Ocean in the west and Atlantic Ocean in the northwest.



Map 13.1 Antarctica Continent

2 Physical Features

Ice and snow cover about 98% of the Antarctica. Therefore most of the relief features of the continent are covered by ice sheets. High mountain peaks and a few plateaus are the only visible land surfaces. The ice layer, which approximately 2300 metres thick, makes it look white. Therefore, Antarctica is called "the White Continent." It is also known as 'snow desert' and 'Cold Desert' as it generates the coldest climate.

Under the ice, Antarctica has the relief features such as mountains, lowlands, valleys and gorges. Antarctica is the "highest continent" in terms of average elevation (2300m). The Trans-Antarctic mountain



13.1 Ice-berg

crosses the entire continent. It divides Antarctica into two major physical divisions: (i) East Antarctica and (ii) West Antarctica.

i) East Antarctica faces the South Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean. It covers more than half of the continent and is called "the Greater Antarctica." Along the coast of the region there are mountains, valleys and glaciers. The central part of the region is a plateau where the South Pole is located.

ii) West Antarctica faces the Pacific Ocean. Much of its area lies below sea level. The Antarctica peninsula of this region is a mountainous, 'S' shaped fringe of land that points towards South America. Several islands lie near the peninsula. It also includes peaks and volcanoes. "Vinson Massif", the highest peak in Antarctica (5140 m) is located in the Ellsworth mountains. Mt. Erebus, Antarctica's most active Volcano, is on the Ross island. Another one is Prince Charles mountain.

Two large gulfs cut into Antarctica at opposite ends of the Transantarctic mountains, namely Ross Sea and Weddel Sea.

3. Vegetation and Animal Wealth

As said earlier the continent of Antarctica is covered by thick ice sheets. The climate of the continent is extremely cold and hostile. It has 6 months of sunshine and 6 months of darkness. It is very difficult for life to exist. Very limited plant life can survive here. It mainly consists of moss, lichen and algae, living on and between the rocks.

Only very few animals which can cope with adverse climate live here. But there are a variety of animal life in the surrounding water bodies. Namely the krill, penguins, whales, seal and variety of sea birds. The Krill, a small queer shrimp-like fish is found in plenty. They usually swim in large groups and survive on planktons. These micro organisms are the source of food for large sea animals and fish.

Penguins are numerous along the coast. They are large flightless birds. Adelie, Emperor Penguin and Chinstrap are the chief species of penguins. They are the first to welcome the ships to this ice pack. A variety of whales and seals are found along the sea coast and nearby islands. There are 6 main species of seals. Continuous hunting has endangered the life of seals.



13.2 Penguin



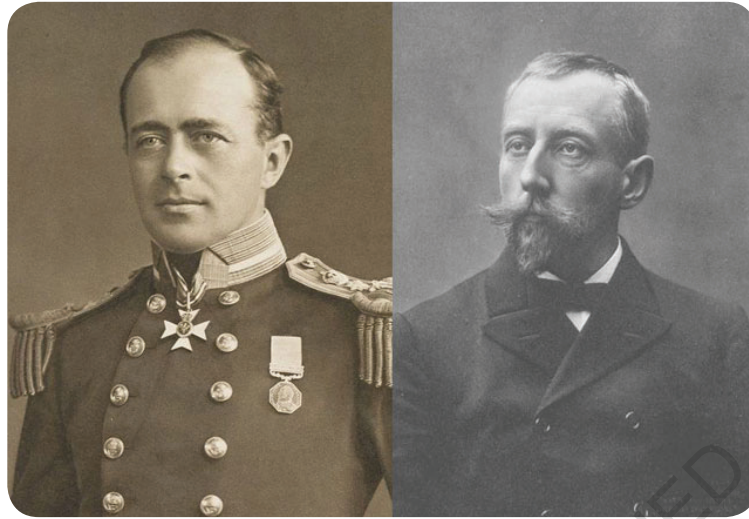
13.3 Elephant Seal

** Rookery is the nest built by penguins in hollows of rock for their reproduction.*

** Vostok is a place in Antarctica, near the south pole which has recorded the lowest temperature (-89°C) in the world.*

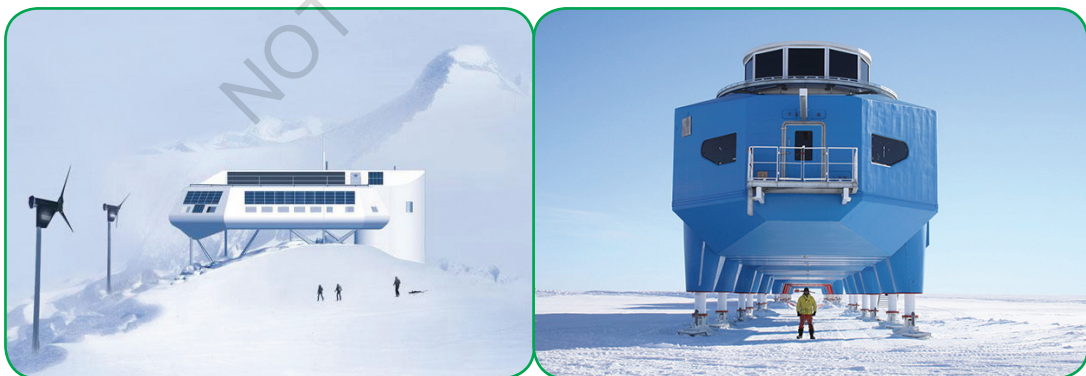
4. Antarctic Expedition-Antarctic Treaty

Antarctic Expedition: The expedition regarding Antarctica continent took place in the 18th century and continues to this day. Many sea voyagers made adventurous efforts to explore the continent. Among them Charles Wilkes, Head of US Navy, proved the existence of the continent of Antarctica. Then James Clark Ross of Great Britain sailed into the Ross sea in 1841 the sea is named after him.



13.4 Scott and Amund Sen

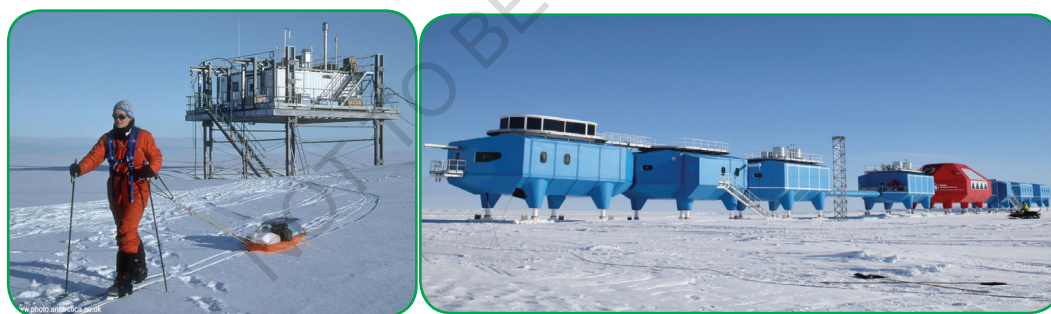
Detailed exploration of the continent commenced in the beginning of 20th century. The first person to reach it was Ronald Amund Sen, a Norwegian explorer is 1911. Scott (USA), heading another expedition arrived at the pole just a month later. But he died on March, 1912. His diary provided some information for further exploration of the continent. Richard E. Byrd the Navy officer of United States was the another to reach the south pole in 1929 by plane. Later several countries of the world began to study the continent of Antarctica.



13.5 Modern research centres

Antarctic Treaty : This is an agreement between the countries to keep Antarctica as a place just for scientific research. So, it is later called "The Continent of Science. The treaty was signed in Washington D.C on 1 December 1959 by 12 nations and it was enacted on 23 June 1961. The treaty applies to the region south of 60° latitude. Member nations: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Russia, U.K and U.S.A are the member nations.

Main objectives: Antarctica is to be used for peaceful purpose only and military operations are not allowed. It prohibits nuclear test and disposal of radio active waste. No ownership of land and water is permitted. Mineral and oil exploration, environmental pollution and hunting are banned. Explorers must not bring any exotic species. The continent is reserved for scientific investigation. It is also agreed to preserve and conserve the natural resources of the continent.



13.6 Research Centres on the ice continent

About 90% of the world's fresh water is conserved in the form of ice in Antarctica.

5 Important Research Stations

About 30 nations of the world have established their research stations in Antarctica to conduct research on several

aspects of the continent, i.e., structure, climate change, pollution, bio-diversity protection etc.

India has also established its own research station in Antarctica. In 1982 the Indian flag was unfurled for the first time in Antarctica under the leadership of Dr. Quasim. "



13.7 "Maitri" - Indian Research Centre



13.8 "Bharathi" - Indian Research Centre

Dakshina Gangothri: The first permanent settlement was built in 1983 and named Dakshina Gangothri. In 1989 it was buried and was later excavated and is being used again for storage. Maitri is the second settlement. It was set up in 1988-89 on the Schirmachar Oasis for experiments in Geology, Geography and medicines. It can accommodate 26 persons.

India has built a fresh water lake around Maitri known as 'lake Priyadharshini.' It is 255 km away from Maitri.

Bharathi is the third proposed settlement and active research station. Its purpose is for the study of oceanography. Survey has already been completed. ❀

New terms

Adelie, Bharathi, Chinstrap, cold continent, Dakshina Gangothri, Erebus, Moss, Plankton, Penguin, Krill, Maitri, Geophysical, Shrimp, Seal, Whale, White continent, Vinson Massif.

Exercises

I Answer the following questions.

- 1 Mention the location and extent of Antarctica.
- 2 Explain the physical setting of Antarctica.
- 3 Antarctica is known as the 'white continent'. Why?
- 4 Mention the important mountains and peaks of Antarctica.
- 5 Name the plants and animals of Antarctica.
- 6 Mention research centres of India in Antarctica.



Activities

- 1 Collect and make a list of the photographs concerning research and centres of different countries established in the continent of Antarctica.
- 2 Make a list of the variety of plants and animals in Antarctica and collect their pictures.

